The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI.....NO. 4869. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 5, 1867. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

The Reform Question in England.

Anticipated Disturbance at the Reform Demonstration.

Extraordinary Precautions to Keep Order.

News from Brazil by Way of London.

The Emperor Signs the Bill Abolishing Slavery.

Servitude to Cease Entirely After Twenty Years.

All Born After the Signing of the Bill are Free.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Reform Demonstration—Preparations to Preserve Order.

LONDON, Saturday, May 4—Evening.

Extraordinary precautions are being taken by the authorities to guard against any possible riotous demonstrations on the occasion of the proposed Reform meeting on Monday. Notwithstanding these measures serious apprehensions are felt, and the stock market closed considerably depressed in consequence.

BRAZIL.

The Extinction of Human Slavery.

RIO JANEIRO, Monday, April 8.

The Emperor to-day signed the decree abolishing Slavery throughout the Brazilian Empire, to take effect in twenty years. Children born after to-day are absolutely free.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Saturday, May 4—Noon.

Consols for Money.....91
United States Five-Twenty Bonds.....71¾
Erie Railway shares.....42
Illinois Central Railway shares.....70¾

LONDON, Saturday, May 4—2:30 P. M.

Consols for money.....91¾
United States Five-twenty bonds.....71¾
Erie Railway Shares.....42
Illinois Central Railway Shares.....75¾

FRANKFORT, Saturday, May 4—Noon.

United States Five-Twenties.....76¾

FRANKFORT, Saturday, May 4—Evening.

United States Five-twenty Bonds closed at 76¾ for the issue of 1862.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 4—Noon.

COTTON—The Cotton market is quiet; sales to-day 10,000 bales; Middling Uplands 11¾d.; Middling Orleans 11⅞d.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Sales of Western Red at 12s. 9d., and California at 14s. 6d. Corn 44s. Oats 8s. 7d. Barley 4s. 9d. Peas 44s.

PROVISIONS—Provisions are firm. Pork 77s. 6d. Beef 127s. 6d. Bacon 39s. Lard 51s. 6d. Cheese 60s.

PRODUCE—Petroleum—Sales of Spirits at 11d., and Refined at 1s. 3d. Pot Ashes 34s. Spirits of Turpentine 36s. Resin—Sales of Common at 7s. 3d., and Fine at 14s. Tallow 44s.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 4—2:30 P. M.

COTTON.—The Cotton market closes firm. The sales to-day are 15,000 bales.

Middling Uplands.....11¾d.
Middling Orleans.....11¾d.

BREADSTUFFS—Breadstuffs close quiet. Western Red Wheat, 13s. 9d. White California Wheat, 14s. 6d. Corn, 44s. Barley, 4s. 9d. Oats, 3s. 7d. Peas, 44s.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 77s. 6d. Beef, 127s. 6d. Bacon, 39s. Lard, 51s. 6d. Cheese, 60s.

PRODUCE—Spirits of Petroleum 11d.; Refined Petroleum 1s. 3d. Pot Ashes 34s. Spirits Turpentine 36s. Common Resin 7s. 3d.; Fine Resin 14s. Tallow 44s. Clover Seed 57s.

LONDON, Saturday, May 4—Noon.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar 24s. Scotch Pig Iron 52s. Calcutta Linseed 65s. Linseed Oil £39. Sperm Oil £131. Whale Oil £39. Linseed Cakes £9 15.

LONDON, Saturday, May 4—2:30 P. M.

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Scotch Pig Iron, 52s. Calcutta Linseed, 65s.

ANTWERP, Saturday, May 4—Noon.

Petroleum 44 francs.

ANTWERP, Saturday, May 4—Evening.

Petroleum closed at 44 francs ₱ bbl. for Standard White.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, April 16, 1867.

Signor RATTAZZI has succeeded in patching together a Ministry which has at least relieved for the moment the anxieties of the Exchange, if it has not opened any brighter prospect of relief from multiplied difficulties. During the week of uncertainty caused by the ministerial crisis, the Italian funds fell eight per cent. on the Paris Bourse, and the premium on gold here rose to twelve per cent. The country was nearly without a Government, and had the crisis been prolonged the condition of the funds would have been little better than during a state of actual war. A new peril has been escaped, and it remains to be seen whether RATTAZZI and the men he has gathered around him have sufficient courage and capacity to cope with those which still menace the State.

Most of the Ministers are new men, or at least have not before been much heard of in connection with public affairs. Signor TECCHIO, Minister of Grace and Justice, was at one time President of the Chamber, before the Government was removed from Turin, and was an excellent presiding officer. He is a Venetian, and his age is about that of RATTAZZI, or not much less than sixty. Signor FERRARA, the Minister of Finance, whose task is the most difficult of all, is more skilled theoretically than practically in political economy and financial affairs. At a moment when experience is most needed, an administrative body is made up for Italy, for the most part, of raw material. The almost vital problem of the finances seems as far as ever from solution. It is asserted with great confidence by those who claim to know as much as others, or a great deal more, that the present ministerial organization cannot stand; that its holding is a question of weeks or even days. The temper of the Chamber seems to be one of forbearance, and the disposition of the majority is to give it a fair trial. The country has had nine Ministries in the short period of six years, and it seems to be time for the people to be conscious, if they ever can be, what a discredit such an instability in the most important branch of the Government brings upon the nation. A suspicion of fickleness is excited, and a loss of respect and confidence follows, as it becomes evident that the gravest and most responsible body in the State is to be made the sport of factious conceits, and the trivial passions of party.

When the members of the new Cabinet presented themselves for the first time in the Chamber, there were no signs of welcome, such as have sometimes been witnessed, and when Signor RATTAZZI read from a paper which had evidently been deliberately prepared, a statement of the purposes and wishes of the Government, there was no response. His words were listened to with a silence which indicated neither confidence nor hope. People in, as well as outside of Italy, are nearly weary of this prolonged period of uncertainty produced by the indecision, if not incompetency, of the public agents.

Little is known of the new Minister of Marine, except that he is a General, and PESCETTO by name, and that he was elected to represent the little town of Savona, Province of Genoa, in the present Parliament. But this is pretty well known, that the country has had three Ministers of Marine in the past two months, and eleven in the past six years. Men with so little experience can hardly know their business well, unless the sea-god has favored Italians more than the rest of the world; and the national marine, to become efficient, demands in its management the best knowledge and skill.

The Italian Cabinet is complete with nine Ministers, but the ninth and perhaps most important of all under actual circumstances, that of Foreign Affairs, is wanting. RATTAZZI said plainly the other day that the Government was without pledges, and if it be true that the country is still free, one naturally asks what disagreeable work is to be put into the hands of the Foreign Minister in fixing the position of Italy with reference to wars before long to break out. We are informed to-day that Signor CAMPELLO has accepted this office, but, called away from the capital to attend to pressing private affairs, he will not assume its duties before the last of the present week.

Members of the Italian Chamber are adopting a habit long established in England and other countries governed by the constitutional system—that of addressing the electors in public meetings, and using the opportunity to express views of policy, and give opinions upon the state of public affairs. Signor SELLA, formerly Finance Minister, and now Deputy, has addressed his constituents in a long, and without doubt, able speech as it has been published in nearly all the journals and attracted much attention. He tells the people plainly what they do not like to hear, but what every one already knows, that there must be even taxes laid on and paid in, or the nation must go into bankruptcy. Even the more intelligent people of this country do not seem yet to have comprehended the truth that a great country implies great responsibilities and great burdens. Italians may get others to help them fight their battles, but they cannot get them to help them pay their taxes, except indirectly through the transactions or commerce and an exchange of the profits of industry. The question of Rome may wait, but that of meeting promptly accruing obligations is not to be put off.

Meanwhile the organization for the liberation of Rome and its union with the common State is as active as ever. The hope is not abandoned, and never will be of making the Eternal City the capital of the Kingdom. All reports to the contrary are only put afloat to soothe internal alarms or to conciliate those outside of Italy who do not wish to see such a result brought about.

The trial of Admiral PERSANO has dragged on through days and weeks of testimony thinly spun out. Witnesses were examined in half scores. One thing is proved to the satisfaction of most people that PERSANO was made by nature rather for a dancing-master than a sea-dog. It is sad to think that the lives of so many Italian sailor-heroes should have been at the mercy of such a commander. PERSANO must lose his office whatever may be the verdict of the Court, for officers and men declare that they will not retain service under such a chief.

TONELLO, the special agent to the Papal Government, has not yet returned to Rome, although it is believed he will go back to resume his unfinished work. Something is said about obtaining the consent of the Pope to the substitution of soldiers of the army of Italy for the motly troop upon which His Holiness now relies for protection. It does not seem probable that such a change would be allowed, unless a pledge were given that the soldiers should be under the absolute control of the Roman authority. It would at least be one important gain to the Pope in his poverty, if he could be saved the expense of his present army.

The Etrurian flower-season is now in full glory. Florence sits like a floral queen, crowned in a lap of bloom. Camelias are nearly as plenty as butter-cups, and the houses of your friends are gay with their bright colors. Bouquets are bigger than buckets, and at an evening party tables and shelves are banked with flowers until every room is a bower of bloom. What would cost a fortune in another country is here had for a few dollars. Out of old decay and the mold of centuries grows all this beauty. With garlands of laurel blossoms and roses, and crowned with milk-white and blood-red camelias, Florence now meets her friends.

The season, which promised in the month of February to be too advanced, is now unfolding with normal regularity. We are lost in a world of tender green. Out of a sky of softest blue a flood of light is poured, which makes the heart glad once more. Fortunate is the traveler who sees Italy at this season. The out-door life of the population is now fairly begun. At all seasons, to be sure, the people are reluctant to remain within doors; and through whatever town he passes, the foreigner, as he journeys, will be likely to see, as the day declines, every man, woman and child who can walk, stand or hobble, in the principal street. But now, that the atmosphere is more congenial, the inhabitants, like in sects, are swarming and buzzing in the open air. The tongue is the spindle which hums, and draws out endless threads of talk. Alas, it makes one wish once more that so many idle heads and idle hands might be creating wealth for the country. A greater revolution than any we have seen yet is to be wrought to make this a working people. The poor, who must do something to live, have not yet the stimulant of adequate compensation, and those who have inherited property, are too generally content to rest satisfied with their store. The sons of the rich are brought up in indolence, and their time and thought is mostly given to the adornment of their graceful persons, to the theatre and to the pursuit of their *amours*. Instead of giving an example of enterprise, and putting on foot schemes for every kind of improvement, they are dandling in saloons or on the public promenade. There are here as handsome intelligent youth as ever satisfied fathers' or mothers' pride, but their thoughts need a higher direction. They love their country, without doubt, but their patriotism has still too much of sentimentalism in it, and not enough of that robust practical quality, which leads men to ponder, until the head aches, how they may help their country to overcome great difficulties.

We are now told positively that the young Prince AMEDEO is to be married before the end of the month, and then his older brother HUMBERT will be free to go to Paris, to make his bow to LOUIS NAPOLEON and see his show. VICTOR EMMANUEL, like a nice father-in-law, (to be,) has sent the Princess CISTERNA a collar of brilliants, of the value of 100,000 francs. The girl has an income of 500,000 francs, which is thought something wonderful here; although there is many an American merchant who has made his own fortune who has as much.

Admiral PERSANO has finally received his sentence, which does not make him a criminal or traitor, but simply pronounces him as an officer ignorant and disobedient. He no longer enjoys the honors of an Admiral, but retains those of a Senator of the realm. ANGELICO.

AFFAIRS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Political Meeting of White and Colored Men at Columbia.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Monday, April 29, 1867.

Pursuant to a published call of the Union League Association of Columbia, a mass meeting of citizens, both colors, was held to-day at the Camp Grove. The members of the Association went to the Grove in procession, carrying a United States flag and the banner of their society, which bears the inscription, "U. L. A.—United we stand, divided we fall." The auditory appeared to number about a thousand, perhaps nine-tenths of them negroes.

The President of the Association, SAMUEL B. THOMSON, was chosen chairman of the meeting. Upon the platform were seated eight or ten citizens of distinction, officers of the Federal forces, and about the same number of freedmen. Among the whites were Gov. ORR, Ex-Mayor GIBBES, Col. MOORE of the Fifth Infantry, and Mr. WRIGHT, of the Freedmen's Bureau. The meeting was opened with prayer.

The Chairman explained that the object of the meeting was to take into consideration the reorganization of the State under the act of March 2, styled the Military Bill, and the Supplementary Bill thereto, and to form a Republican Party having for its platform the great and fundamental principles of American Republicanism, universal freedom, equal rights and justice, the Constitution and the Union of the States.

A Committee of thirteen, both colors, was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. When the Committee retired to prepare the resolutions, the Chairman called upon His Excellency Gov. ORR to address the meeting.

SPEECH OF GOV. ORR.

Gov. ORR was received with applause. He plead indisposition in excuse of the brevity with which he proposed to speak. He congratulated the negro upon having in all respects exceeded the expectations held concerning him, stating that the second year of freedom had been more orderly, more industrious and more faithful to law and order than his first year had been. As Governor, he had extended the same favors of Executive clemency to blacks as to whites, having opened the prison doors to several of them; and if he had known any leaning to one more than the other the leaning had been to the blacks. He did not believe that they were all prepared to exercise the right of suffrage, but that they should be educated up to it and receive it as fast as they reached the proper point. He claimed that the hand of God was in their emancipation, and that there was an analogy between their case and that of the Israelites when freed from Egyptian bondage, and who were prepared by forty years of education and travel before installed in their regular functions as citizens of the promised land. Another generation grew up; and so it should be to some extent with the negro. He advised them how best to prepare themselves for the fullest enjoyment of their new rights, by education in schools, in families, in churches and in all other ways; showed that the moral was more important than the intellectual training. As to politics he had but little to say; but that the business of politics (he spoke from experience) was a poor business. He urged upon them to know that State politics was far more important to them than national politics; that the former protected them in their money, their rights, and in their personal liberty; that they should feel the greater importance of making the Constitution than of any other political measure in their future. He informed them that their best policy would be leniency to the whites, and cooperation with them; for though they had the majority in South Carolina, in Louisiana and Mississippi, they had nowhere else, and could not retain that majority many years. They would lose the majority by the immigration of whites, while there will be no immigration of negroes; that the large plantations would be subdivided and settled by whites from the North and from Europe; and that thus, after a while, they would sink to a minority, and it was expedient for them to excite no antagonism by an oppressive use of power the little time they are to have it. He advised them accordingly to demand all their rights, but to scrupulously avoid demanding anything more. He showed also that if the whites were to attempt to impose an unjust Constitution upon them, Congress had so arranged the ratification of the State Constitutions that the blacks would have a vote in rejecting or accepting, and could thus control the matter in the end. He urged upon them to put no faith in either Democrats or Republicans—that both parties were on the eve of reorganization, and that a third one would, in all probability, be erected out of the better elements of both, and that *that* party would be their best one; that they would better send their representatives to Congress uncommitted, and thus secure at least the attention of both; that GRANT for next President would be the man upon whom the new Conservative Party would unite. He urged that the Republicans had proven themselves not the negro's friend in the unequal tax on cotton and tobacco which the sweat of the negro pays. After an earnest protest against their allowing themselves to be misled by false friends at a distance, Gov. ORR took his leave, predicting that with cooperation of white and black there lay before both a future brighter than the past had been.

The Governor's speech was repeatedly applauded. The Chairman next called upon Rev. HENRY TURNER, freedman, native of this State, but resident in Georgia.

SPEECH OF REV. HENRY TURNER.

TURNER defined his position as that of one not a politician and untrammeled by antecedents. His sentiments were not Southern, nor altogether Northern. Both had abuses and errors; and he had charity for both. He had raised negro troops in Washington during the war, and had been born in South Carolina, being personally attached to many who have been slaveholders. He thanked neither North nor South for the liberty of his race. It was the work of God. Was aware that the North did not enter upon the war with the purpose of emancipating his race. He was the friend of the Government only so far as it maintained the rights of his race. The eyes of the world—of the North, the South, and the great Powers of Europe—are upon the negro in his present attitude. See to it that you meet the expectations of this age and time. All bloods are one. Climates make differences of appearance, but a man is a man whatever be his color or intelligence. The difference of race is nothing; therefore the interests of white and black are one and the same—all are citizens in common. It therefores behooves both colors to coöperate, to join hands, and strive to the same goal. He urged that the Republican Party was that which looked to this equality of rights, and it therefore was the one to support. If the whites determined to support the Copperheads, it would be incompatible for the negro to go with them. He wished the negro to affiliate with the party that would give him the right to ride on the same cars and to vote at the same polls with the white. He mentioned MCCLELLAN as a type of the Copperhead Democracy, who fed the South with soft corn and then choked it with the cob. He wants universally equal rights—white, negro, Indian—all, without reference to the flatness of his nose or the length of his heel. He replied to Gov. ORR's analogy between the Israelites and the negroes, claiming that there was no analogy at all, and very successfully showed it. He referred to the sudden emancipation of 20,000,000 of serfs in Russia, and their immediate investment with the right to vote. He regretted that any white man in the South was disfranchised. He would have all to have and exercise the right to vote, to be voted for, to go to Congress, to the penitentiary, to hell, or to heaven, just as they pleased! He urged the fallacy of those who maintain that the liberated negro will not work. He appealed to the freedmen to remember that their rights were only given them to try whether they were capable of properly exercising them. If they did right they were in the way to prosperity; but if they went to riding two horses, they were gone.

This speech was received with frequent applause; and upon its close the Committee presented themselves with their resolutions.

RESOLUTIONS.

Ex-Mayor JAMES G. GIBBES, Chairman of the Committee, read the resolutions, and the Chairman of the meeting put them severally as they were read

The first resolution favors an early restoration of the Union of all the States. This passed unanimously, without discussion.

The second indorsed the principles of the Declaration of Independence, the Emancipation Proclamation and the later Constitutional Amendments, especially the 5th and 6th sections of the Military Bill. This also passed without discussion.

The third claimed universal suffrage and right to sit on juries to all. A few words of discussion was had upon the phraseology of this resolution. It were finally amended to read "universal equality before the law" to all, and so passed.

The fourth guarantees full educational rights and advantages to all. This passed as the first and second had done.

The fifth asserts the right of all civil and criminal codes adopted pursuant to above principles.

The sixth recognizes the hand of Providence in all these things.

The resolutions, as a whole, were then passed.

SPEECHES AGAIN.

His Honor Ex-Mayor GIBBES was then called upon for a speech. He was favorably received and acquitted himself well, reiterating the words of counsel, advice, encouragement and praise he has before given the freemen. He admitted that there were a few Ex-Confederates who were sore over their defeat, and a few freedmen who were sore over the remembrance of harsh treatment; but that these were exceptions, and that the feelings of cordiality and cooperation that pervaded both whites and blacks in our community were growing stronger daily. Masters and slaves of some years ago were now in common citizens and friends.

Col. MOORE, who is in command of the garrison here, was then called forward, and responded in a speech of fifteen minutes. He claimed to be no politician, but a lover of liberty and his country. He assured the freedmen that he sympathized with them in their new privileges, but told them that to vote was a small matter, while to vote right was the main thing. He concluded by commending the spirit of conciliation that pervades all classes. Let the moral feelings which he has always seen here continue to prevail, and all will be well with both parties.

A Mr. JOHNSON, (freedman,) from Washington, then responded to a call from the Chairman in a speech of some length. This speaker reviewed the history of emancipation in the District of Columbia to show that the negro was at once ready to exercise the rights of citizenship. He glanced at the history of negro enlistment to prove that the negro would fight. He animadverted upon Gov. ORR's analogy between the Israelites and the freedmen; said he was born in the South, but had no burning in his heart against any white man; urged his race to meet the white man at least half way in the matter of cooperation and co-work in this movement; recommended decided positions, and no half-and-half double-dealing—be Democrats or Republicans. He favored the Republicans, as the party that had done most for his race. He cordially indorsed Gov. ORR's advice to the negroes to be temperate, industrious, frugal and attentive to education. He advised the negro to select for his friends those whites who do him real and earnest favors; who help and inform him in his efforts to meet the occasions of the day. Four millions of slaves have been freed; let them be grateful to Heaven, humble, submissive, working, pious and temperate. Leave whisky for slaves, and buy tea and bread with the money usually wasted for liquor.

Mr. JOHN CALDWELL, an old and wealthy citizen, was then invited to speak. His few words were highly complimentary to the freedman, and full of earnest and practical advice for his good.

Mr. WRIGHT, of the Freedmen's Bureau, was next invited to speak. He was a citizen of Massachusetts. Recognized progress as the prevailing idea of the age. Remembered the time when it was dangerous to advocate abolition even in Massachusetts; now he hears and utters it in the capital of South Carolina. Believes in the capability of the negro for the duties of his new position.

Col. J. L. ROBERTSON responded to the Chairman's invitation in a handsome but brief speech of earnest advice and liberal encouragement, advising them to elect good and true men, and to send to Congress such as could take the test oath.

This ended the speaking of a political nature. The remainder was on business of the Association. A Committee of thirteen was appointed to act for one year—to make nominations and to attend in general to the interests of the party in all matters of an executive character.

It was announced that Judge KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, would be here in about a week to address the people upon the issues of the day. BOISE.

AFFAIRS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, April 29, 1867.

In my last letter I mentioned that Gen. SYPHER was likely to be appointed Chief of Police. The matter is however delayed, but for no personal reasons. Gen. SHERIDAN removed a few of the most obnoxious men, like Mayor MONROE and Judge ABELL, but for the rest he prefers to submit the changes required to the judgment of the citizens, and accordingly he is hastening forward the registry of voters. Up to this time the colored names are to the white about as five to one in the city. Perhaps many white citizens are waiting their turn till the rush is over, which will reduce the difference. The colored people are not slow to improve their newly-acquired right, and among them, the other day, was one ancient individual, who said that one hundred and nine Summers had passed over his head. He came forward in great glee at the prospect of exercising one of the high privileges of a freeman before he died; but alas, he was an alien—a native of Guinea—and had never been naturalized. So he was rejected. Speaking of aged negroes, reminds me of a colored woman, who recently died here, aged 110. She retained the use of her faculties to the very last. Some months ago a colored minister was examined for ordination in a Baptist Church. He was a venerable-looking man, but with bright eyes and a lively aspect, which indicated activity of mind and body. When asked his age, he quietly replied, 92. He had been a preacher among his race for forty or fifty years, but never till now had had an opportunity to be set formally apart to the ministry. This had been forbidden under the slave system. Poor old preacher! he had exercised his high calling to the best of his ability, and had doubtless been approved of the Master.

It is a fact not, perhaps, generally known, that the majority of colored Christians have, since their freedom, withdrawn from the white churches with which they were formerly connected, and established distinct organizations, with pastors of their own color. This has arisen partly from their feeling more at home by themselves, but also, to a great degree, from a natural reluctance to remain connected with their old oppressors, who also, even after emancipation, still retained the spirit of caste, and defended the divinity of Slavery. This fact renders necessary vigorous efforts to educate these colored ministers, and the Baptists and Methodists have entered upon the work with commendable earnestness and good success. Institutes and schools for this purpose have been established at many points, as New-Orleans, Savannah, Beaufort, Nashville, Washington and other places. The life which many of these new churches manifest is often a remarkable contrast to the deadness and despondency which have come upon so many Southern white churches. The religious spirit of this people is a wonderful phenomenon; and is by no means a mere superstition. There is a great deal of true piety among them, needing indeed to be enlightened and made more practical, yet having a powerful influence upon them. They can be most effectually reached and elevated through their religious nature. It is very hopeful that so generally they are anxious for education, and in this respect they are in many cases outstripping the whites. They are also seeking homes for themselves, and in cases not a few have purchased little farms and built upon them houses. They are industrious and hard-working. Such a people will not die out. They have proved their capacity for improvement, and have an unquestionable future before them. As a former slaveholder once remarked to me, they are not a stupid people. They have often been greatly misunderstood. What was thought to be stupidity was frequently an assumed dullness, which normated them to hear what the "white folks" had to say, or which enabled them the better to carry out some plan. The old masters do not now have their confidence as strangers do, who show a real interest in their welfare, and before whom they have no disguise to keep up. The voting will show this, and will fully vindicate the wisdom of Congress in enacting negro suffrage. The blacks will not misuse the right. In a town in this State an intelligent colored man has himself organized a large and flourishing Republican Club, and he affirms that they can carry the election, and it will be in the interests of freedom and a true civilization. The past few weeks have made most encouraging developments in this respect. Some of these cannot now be made public. Suffice it to say, the leaven is at work. The blacks have much shrewdness, especially in the discernment of character. This has been their study, of necessity, and now it serves them a good purpose in the days of freedom and citizenship. That they are not so easy to be imposed upon as many suppose, their conduct will make manifest.

It is a gratifying fact that a great change is passing over the public mind at the South. Two years ago the state of society was very far behind what it is today. Even a few weeks have wrought quite a revolution, as any one must see who mingles with the people. There of course remains much bitterness of feeling in many hearts, but it is not so defiant as it was; it is toned down. The great questions of the day can be discussed more freely. There is far more security for life and property. In this City of New-Orleans there is the utmost freedom of speech in political assemblies. Whites and blacks speak what they think without fear. In this respect there is an immense gain. It only remains to secure the perpetuity of this by Union victories at the ballot-box; for this we are preparing, and the signs are hopeful. Our staunchly loyal commander, Gen. SHERIDAN, is appointing trustworthy men as registrars of voters, in the different parishes, and every pains is being taken to give the entire loyal population its full elective rights, though no more than its rights. We ask no more than that, and that we do claim.

The condition of the blacks will be better this year than the last. The planters are learning wisdom from the past, and are being educated to free labor. What was said many years ago in *Blackwood* they are finding to be true: "Character always tells, even on slaves, and we soon found that we could do more by personal influence than many had effected by the strictest penal systems—could often do more by word or look than by whip or shackle." Change the slaves to freemen, and the above applies with still more force. In this connection, I would state that on Mr. PICKETT's ten plantations near Shreveport, *eight* out of the *ten* managers (*overseers* no longer) are Ex-Federal officers or soldiers, who receive each $1,000 a year and $2 on every bale of cotton raised. It has been found that Yankees, wholly unused to negro labor and cotton culture, do in many cases manage these plantations to better advantage under the new system than men trained under the old.

Gradually the planters are establishing schools for the colored children, as a *necessity*, though the day cannot be distant when free schools for blacks and whites will be open throughout the State. A beginning has been made in New-Orleans, where $60,000 have been voted for colored schools for the year commencing July 1. Black votes will work wonders, if only the prospect is so fruitful. What a jump from the time when a lady was fined $1,500 for the alleged crime of teaching a slave child to read, to a vote of the Common Council in the same city in favor of free colored schools.

Once black slaves were bought, now it is attempted to buy black voters—quite a different class. It is affirmed that the disfranchised of the city have raised $100,000 to purchase negro votes, and they are proposing grand dinners and tempting drams for election day. But the trap is in sight and will catch but few mice. Gen. SHERIDAN is on the sharp lookout for all cases of bribery, and will mete out to all offenders the full measure of the penalty. Many, too, who are disfranchised are trying to wriggle themselves into voters, and it is sad to see how much some men's consciences will bear stretching. Men that are well known to have aided the rebellion are but too ready to take the prescribed oath and perjure themselves. But these "painted hypocrites are known through the disguise they wear."

The Germans of this city, numbering some 40,000, are believed to be Union and Republican to a great extent. The *Zeitung*, a German paper, misrepresents this class of our citizens, and I hear that it is proposed to start a new journal on a Republican platform.

The car question is looming up here, as elsewhere. Logic is a terrible thing. It drives straight to the mark, and woe to what comes in its way. Republican logic will abolish all caste distinctions; and what can be more absurd than the exclusion of blacks from public conveyances? Do the whites avoid the "star" cars—so marked for the colored people—or do they not often crowd them out? If whites and blacks can ride together in the star cars, why not in all? I believe the latter intend to test their right by taking seats in the white folks' cars. What a stir it will make! Disdainful looks, a call to the driver to put the "nigger" out, the "nigger's" assertion of his rights, his ejection, a lawsuit, a dismissal of the case, an appeal to the United States Commissioner, Judge SHANNON, who will decide that the "nigger" is a "fellow-citizen," entitled to all the rights and privileges of a white man. And so, step by step, logic will turn the Declaration of Independence from an hypocrisy to an honest, practical reality. Men of all races and hues will mingle together, and each find his own level, for which God and his own character designed him.

The people of New-Orleans are becoming used to the word Republican. The newsboys are doing a good work by daily crying out, the *Times, Picayune, Republican!* This last journal—a great necessity here, of which Gen. S. L. BROWN & Co. are proprietors and editors—is ably conducted. It is thoroughly radical, yet moderate and dignified in its tone.

Then we have Republican and Ben. Butler Clubs, of whites and blacks, all over the city and full of enthusiasm. There is also a John Brown Club.

Our Republican Mayor, Mr. HEATH, is making a good record, though he has to work at a disadvantage with an opposing Council. His veto of the bill authorizing the issue of $200,000 of city money for the relief of the State finance gives general satisfaction.

I will close this letter with a few remarkable statistics for the consideration of the "Southern Famine Relief Commission"—a noble organization. I copy from the official document, which is a response to a circular from New-York. It gives the number of needy persons in several counties in Mississippi. Amite County, (in which, by the census of 1860, the blacks were to the whites as two to one,) 196 whites, 25 blacks—nearly eight to one. Pike County, 216 whites, 70 blacks. Lawrence County, 209 whites, 55 blacks—or about four to one. Are the whites the most helpless part of the community, or whence the is great disparity in favor of the blacks? Z.

Destructive Fire in the Oil Regions—An Oil-Tank Struck by Lightning.

From the Pittsburgh (Penn.) Chronicle, May 2.

The lightning on Tuesday did not confine itself entirely to harmless pranks. In one instance, at least, a disastrous conflagration resulted. At about 10 o'clock in the evening the lightning struck an oil-tank belonging to the Fairview Oil Works, a large and expensive refinery, four miles beyond Sharpsburgh, just completed, and not yet put in operation. The tank had a capacity of 20,000 barrels, and contained over 18,000 barrels of crude oil. Several of the neighbors saw the bolt strike, and describe it as looking like a descending ball of fire, followed by an immediate burst of flames from the ignited oil. The dwelling of Dr. ARNOLD HERZ, which stood only a short distance from the tank, was observed to be on fire almost simultaneously with the tank, but the flames were temporarily extinguished. They soon broke out anew, and the dwelling was consumed. So swift was the work of destruction, when it fairly commenced, that the family had barely time to escape. Mrs. HERZ and the servant girl escaped in their night-clothes. The house, furniture and clothing were all consumed.

Several bulk-boats were taken up to the scene of the conflagration for the purpose of saving such of the oil as was possible. One of the boats was made fast, and the oil from the bottom of the burning tank commenced to run into it. This was continued up to 3 o'clock in the afternoon. At that time about a thousand barrels of oil had been run into the boat. Shortly after 3 o'clock the intense heat of the flames suddenly warped the iron of the tank apart from top to bottom, and the oil, a sheet of liquid flame, rushed out in all directions. A large new tank for refined oil, with capacity of fifteen thousand barrels, stood only a short distance off. This, fortunately, was empty; two men had entered it for the purpose of cutting holes in the floor, through which water might be passed to insure the bottom of the tank from danger. The flowing oil rushed instantly under and all around this tank, and the two men had a narrow escape with their lives. The boat into which the oil had run was soon on fire and was cut adrift. It floated rapidly, a great mass of dense black smoke and shooting flames, down the river for about a mile, when it struck a raft on the left bank. A towboat was made fast to it and towed it across to near the mouth of Squaw Run, where it continued to burn. The floor of the refined oil tank was speedily on fire and the tank ruined. A quantity of timber lay near it, with which it was to have been roofed, and that, too, was consumed. The pump-house and the agitator were in a very brief time totally destroyed. We visited the spot yesterday afternoon at about 4 o'clock. The earth, for a large space, was spread with flame, and the dense smoke curling upward, reminded one of an exaggerated prairie fire. When we left at 6 o'clock the fire was still raging, but without a prospect of further damage. The loss on the 18,000 barrels of oil will reach $60,000, on which there was no insurance. The construction of the two tanks destroyed cost $18,000, but it is thought that they can be reconstructed for $6,000. The loss on the dwelling and furniture will swell the loss to an amount exceeding $70,000. The works, as we have said, is a magnificent new establishment. Its owners are Messrs. EMIL SCHALK, ARNOLD HERZ and CHARLES LENNING.

Financial Difficulties in Boston—The Recent Arrests.

From the Boston Journal, May 4.

Unusual excitement was created on State-street and in that immediate locality yesterday afternoon, by the announcement that JOHN LEIGHTON, broker, No. 26 Kilby-street, had been arrested. The report proved to be correct, and the following are the particulars as we learn them: Mr. LEIGHTON was late President of the Franklin Copper Mining Company, and yesterday afternoon a telegram from Capt. JOURDAN, of the New-York Police, was received at the office of Chief KURTZ, requesting him to arrest Mr. LEIGHTON on the charge of embezzlement as we understand the matter. Detectives from the Chief's office accordingly arrested Mr. LEIGHTON as he was leaving an office on State-street, and took him to the Chief's office, but, in company with a special officer, he was soon after allowed the privilege of going to his own office for the purpose of arranging some minor matters and to write two or three telegrams. While on the way, a Deputy Sheriff stepped up and informed him that he held a process against him, issued at the instance of the Directors of the Franklin Mining Company, for the recovery of some $60,000, which amount said Directors claimed as being indebted to them. The Sheriff further informed Mr. LEIGHTON that in this action it would be necessary for him to procure bonds in the sum of $100,000. The Sheriff, special officer and Mr. LEIGHTON all proceeded to the office of the latter, where several friends of Mr. LEIGHTON soon assembled and talked over matters. This had been progressing but a short time, when another Sheriff entered and made service of two additional writs, each claiming $13,000 in favor of the Dana and Hanover Mining Companies, respectively, and on each of which bonds in the sum of $20,000 were demanded. A lengthy consultation was had between parties interested, including the detectives, civil officers and friends of Mr. LEIGHTON. Mr. CHARLES C. EVANS, late Treasurer of the Franklin Company, was present, and was a party named in one or more of the processes, and he was also arrested. It appeared, from conversation among those present, that Mr. LEIGHTON was intending to leave for New-York yesterday afternoon, or last evening, for the purpose of arranging or settling the matter upon which he was first arrested; and after his arrest he was urgently offered to go before the Court last evening, in company with any officer who would accompany him. Mr. EVANS manifested every willingness to hold himself subject to the call of the officer if he could be allowed the privilege of going to his home. After a lengthy consultation between the detectives and civil officers, and the required bonds not being furnished by the defendant, it was determined to detain them in custody over night.

Will Case in Louisville—New-York Institutions Interested.

From the Louisville Democrat.

The Louisville Chancery Court has been all the present week engaged in the trial of a suit involving some $280,000, growing out of certain ambiguities in the will of the late JOHN P. CROMIE, deceased. In the Fall of 1864 Mr. CROMIE executed his will, and thinking it, no doubt, a very plain, simple matter of business, called no legal aid to his assistance, but wrote the entire document himself, and kept the secret of its contents within his own bosom until his death, which occurred some time afterward. By his will, after various bequests, amounting perhaps to $30,000, he devised all the residue of his estate to be equally divided between "the House of Mercy, of the City of New-York," and "the Presbyterian Orphan Asylum, of the city of Louisville." Upon inquiry, it turns out that there are no institutions having those names. The legacy to the Louisville House is claimed by the "Louisville Orphan's Home Society," upon the ground that they, being the only Orphan Asylum in the city under control of the Presbyterians, must be the institution meant. From New-York we have two Dromios, each claiming to be the party meant. The corporate name of one is, "The House of Mercy, New-York;" that of the other, "The Institution of Mercy," the former a Protestant and the latter a Catholic institution. Each claims to have been popularly known as the House of Mercy. Among the numerous witnesses whose depositions have been read, we observe the names of HORACE GREELEY, ASPINWALL, and other well known citizens. The heirs of the deceased, as a fourth party, resist the claims of all the others, and insist that the devises are void for uncertainty. The case will probably occupy the Court all of this week. The heirs are represented by Messrs. CALDWELL & GIBSON, the Protestant House of Mercy by Gen. SANFORD, of New-York, Judge BULLOCK and Judge BODLEY; the Catholic institution by Messrs. DEMBITZ, PIRTLE and BIJUR, and the Louisville Orphans' Home Society by Messrs. BULLOCK, WORTHINGTON and POPE.

Dr. Livingstone's Last Expedition.

The "Slave-Trade Correspondence," just issued from the War Office, contains a letter from Dr. LIVINGSTONE to the Earl of Clarendon, dated Ngomano, May 18, and received in September. Lieut. GARFORTH had taken Dr. LIVINGSTONE and his party from Zanzibar to Rovuma Bay in Her Majesty's ship *Penguin*, in March; but the country was in such a swampy state that it was thought better to land about twenty-five miles more to the north, in the beautiful land-locked harbor called Pemba or Kinday.

Dr. LIVINGSTONE writes: "Our route hence was SSW. to the Rovuma, which we struck at the spot marked on the chart as that at which the *Pioneer* turned in 1861. We traveled over the same plateau that is seen to flank both sides of the Rovuma, like a chain of hills, from 400 to 600 feet high. Except where the natives, who are called Makonde, have cleared spaces for cultivation, the whole country within the influences of the moisture from the ocean is covered with dense jungle. The trees in general are not large, but planted so closely together as generally to exclude the sun. In many places, they may be seen to be woven together by tangled masses of climbing plants, more resembling the ropes and cables of a ship, in inextricable conf

CURRENT LITERATURE.

SONG OF NATURE.

Mine are the night and morning,
The pits of air, the gulf of space,
The sportive sun, the gibbous moon,
The innumerable days.

I hide in the solar glory,
I am dumb in the pealing song,
I rest on the pitch of the torrent,
In slumber I am strong.

No numbers have counted my tallies,
No tribes my house can fill,
I sit by the shining Fount of Life,
And pour the deluge still;

And ever by delicate powers
Gathering along the centuries
From race on race the rarest flowers,
My wreath shall nothing miss.

And many a thousand Summers
My apples ripened well,
And light from meliorating stars
With firmer glory fell.

I wrote the past in characters
Of rock and fire the scroll,
The building in the coral sea,
The planting of the coal.

And thefts from satelites and rings
And broken stars I drew,
And out of spent and aged things
I formed the world anew;

What time the gods kept carnival,
Tricked out in star and flower,
And in cramp elf and saurian forms
They swathed their too much power.

Time and Thought were my surveyors;
They laid their courses well;
They boiled the sea and baked the layers
Of granite, marl and shell.

But he, the man-child glorious—
Where tarries he the while?
The rainbow shines his harbinger,
The sunset gleams his smile.

My boreal lights leap upward,
Forthright my planets roll,
And still the man-child is not born,
The summit of the whole.

Must time and tide forever run?
Will never my winds go sleep in the West?
Will never my wheels which whirl the sun
And satelites have rest?

Too much of donning and doffing;
Too slow the rainbow fades;
I weary of my robe of snow,
My leaves and my cascades.

I ture of globes and races—
Too long the game is played;
What without him is Summer's pomp,
Or Winter's frozen shade?

I travail in pain for him,
My creatures travail and wait;
His couriers come by squadrons,
He comes not to the gate.

Twice I have molded an image,
And thrice outstretched my hand,
Made one of day, and one of night,
And one of the salt sea sand.

One in a Judæan manger,
And one by Avon stream,
One over against the mouths of the Nile
And one in the Academe.

I molded kings and saviors,
And bards o'er kings to rule;
But fell the starry influence short,
The cup was never full.

Yet whirl the glowing wheels one more,
And mix the bowl again;
Soothe, Fate! the ancient elements,
Heat, cold, wet, dry and peace, and pain.

Let war and trade and creeds and song,
Blend, ripen race on race,
The sunburnt world a man shall breed
Of all the zones, and countless days.

No ray is dimmed, no atom worn,
My oldest force is good as new,
And the fresh rose on yonder thorn
Gives back the bending heavens in dew.

THE JEW'S REVENGE—A CHAPTER FROM HISTORY.

From Mrs. Muhlbach's Joseph II. and his Court.

[CONTINUED FROM THE TIMES OF LAST SUNDAY.]

VI.

THE JEW'S REVENGE.

The Emperor paced his cabinet in unusual agitation. Contrary to his daily habits, the *Controlorgang* was closed, and his secretaries had been ordered to remain in the chancery, and do their writing there.

The Emperor had been weeping; and he wished his anguish to be hidden from any eye save that of God.

A great sorrow had befallen him. Gunther, his indefatigable co-laborer, the trustiest of counselors, the man whom, next to Lacy and Rosenberg, he loved best on earth—Gunther had betrayed him! He had sold a secret of state for gold!

There, before him on the table, lay the reports of the secret police, whose duty it was to open all letters passing through the post, and to present such as looked suspicious. Among these letters was one which strongly inculpated Gunther. It was written by Baron Eskeles Flies to a commercial friend in Amsterdam. It stated that he (Eskeles Flies) had just received a communication of such vital importance that it was worth much more to him than the thousand ducats he had paid to his informer. The Emperor, tired of his contention with Holland regarding the navigation of the Scheldt, had agreed to accept the ten millions offered by Holland in return for his guarantee that she should still preserve her right to demand toll of all ships passing through that portion of the river which was within the Dutch boundaries.

Eskeles Flies besought his Amsterdam correspondent to procure him this loan, which he was ready to advance to the republic in four installments. He bound his friend to strict secresy, for the information he imparted was not to be made public for twenty-four hours, and the possession of this secret gave them signal advantage over all other bankers.

Now Gunther alone had been intrusted by the Emperor with this secret of state. With the exception of Prince Kaunitz, not another man in Austria knew that Joseph intended to accept the proffered indemnity.

It was clear, then, that Gunther was the traitor, and yet his imperial master would not believe. He clung to the hope that something might yet occur to exculpate his favorite, though how or whence exoneration was to come he could not conceive.

The banker had been summoned, and the Emperor awaited his coming. In the impatience of his heart he had sent a courier, and after the courier his own carriage, for he could not endure his suspense one moment longer than was unavoidable.

Often as he paced the room, his heart throbbing violently, he paused to listen, and then glanced again and again at the clock to see if the banker could be nigh.

"If it be true," thought he, resuming his agitated walk, "I never shall trust man again. I believed that Gunther's heart was as noble as his face. Is it possible that such a countenance should lie? Gunther, the generous, disinterested Gunther—can it be that he has sold my secrets? I cannot, will not believe it. I must see himself, and hear his defence from his own lips."

Hurried along by this magnanimous impulse, the Emperor [illegible] But he [illegible]

[illegible] restore my child," said Eskeles, disconsolately. "What good is it to me that this wretch is to suffer? It will not bring back Rachel. And even if she should be forced to seek my protection, what comfort can I derive from one who is a Deist—a creature who mocks at religion?"

"She will be obliged to become one thing or the other, if she would shield herself from the fearful consequences of her skepticism."

"That is it," cried Eskeles, joyfully. "Your Majesty has found the remedy. Rachel must be threatened with the disgrace of legal punishment, and then she will repent and return to her father. Sire, I accuse her of Deism. I exact that she be brought to judgment."

"To judgment," exclaimed the Emperor. "Do you know the punishment of her offence?"

"Fifty lashes on the offender's back! But fear will save her. My Rachel will never dare avow herself a Deist."

"Perhaps not; but I, as a Christian, cannot allow you to force her back to Judaism."

"Then try to make a Christian of her, Sire. Oh, I beseech you, lend yourself to my paternal stratagem for her restoration to honor! Act upon my accusation; have her imprisoned in her home, and for four weeks let a priest visit her daily to instruct her in your Majesty's faith. Then let her decide whether she will become a Christian or remain a Jewess."

"Bethink you, that if she should prove contumacious I cannot rescue her from punishment. If you persist in your accusation, remember that the law must take its course."

"I persist, and demand investigation."

"It shall be granted you. And now here is your letter. Post it to-day, and it will still be twenty-four hours in advance of mine. We must both perform our duty, you as a merchant, I as a sovereign; and, believe me, you shall have revenge for the wrongs inflicted upon you by the double traitor who has betrayed his Emperor and his mistress!"

"I care nothing for his punishment," repeated Eskeles, wearily; "all that I ask is my daughter."

The Emperor gave his hand, and the banker, pressing it to his lips, backed out of the cabinet. Joseph looked after him with sympathizing eyes. "Poor man! Grief has made him old. Sorrow lengthens days to years, and wrinkles many a brow which time has never touched."

But without, Baron Eskeles Flies had changed his mien. No longer bowed down with grief, he stood triumphantly reviewing the success of his strategy.

"I am revenged!" thought he. "short-sighted Emperor, you do not dream that you are the tool wherewith the Jew has wreaked his vengeance upon the Christian! Go on, and ruin your faithful friend! Go on, hot-headed judge; punish the man who loves you, without giving him a hearing; and imagine yourself to be administering justice, while you inflict the grossest injustice. It is so Christian-like. Follow the instincts of your love and hate, your passion or your pleasures, ye children of the moment, while the calculating Jew plays upon your credulity! And now, God of my fathers, let the Christian priest but irritate my child with his importunities, and she will seek refuge from his persecutions in the synagogue!"

VII.

THE FAVOR OF PRINCES.

The Emperor thrust open the door which led from his cabinet to the chancery. There at the long, green table, immersed in their business, sat the four Imperial Secretaries; and next to the arm-chair, which was surmounted by the Austrian crown, sat the unconscious Gunther. Had Gunther seen the look with which Joseph regarded him as he sat quietly writing, his heart would have grown chill with apprehension. But not an eye there was raised. One of the Emperor's most stringent orders forbade the Secretaries, when in the chancery, to raise their heads on any account. They were to take no note of the entrance of Joseph himself; they were co-workers, and no time was to be wasted in ceremonial.

Joseph seated himself in silence, and taking up a pen, wrote a few hasty lines upon a sheet of paper. He then rang, and delivered the paper to a page.

"Take this to the Colonel commanding the recruits," said he, and his voice trembled as he spoke these few words. There was a long silence; the Secretaries continued to write, and Gunther, always obedient to orders, had not once raised his head. His countenance was as tranquil as it had ever been.

"Gunther," said the Emperor, in an imperious tone, "begin a new sheet, and write what I shall dictate."

Gunther bowed, and prepared to obey. The others went on with their work. Had Joseph not been so blinded by indignation against his Private Secretary, he might have seen how one of the others raised his head and glanced furtively around; how his face was pale, and his lips were twitching; and how his hand was so tremulous that he was scarcely able to hold his pen. No one observed it. The other Secretaries were writing; the Emperor, in his wrath, saw nothing but Gunther.

And now, with flashing eyes, he called upon Gunther to write.

To His Eminence, Cardinal Megazzi:

It has come to my knowledge that the absurd sect which originated in Bohemia, is spreading its pernicious tenets even to our capital. A heart-broken father has this day come before me to accuse his daughter of Deism. To what extremes the Deists go in their imbecility, is shown by the fact that this girl, who has defied Heaven, the laws of her country, and the authority of her father, has left the paternal roof, and is now living a life of shame with her paramour. She must either profess some faith, or be punished as the law directs. To this end, your eminence will commission an intelligent priest to visit and instruct her in the tenets of Christianity. From this day she is a prisoner in her own house; but as she is of Jewish birth, (and I do not wish to have it said that we have forced her into Christianity,) a Jewish rabbi can also have daily access to this unfortunate infidel. I give to both priests four weeks to convert her. If, at the end of that time, she continues contumacious, she must be punished as the Josephine Code directs, with fifty lashes.

The Emperor had dictated this letter in sharp, biting tones, while Gunther, nothing apprehending, had written it. Once only, when the accused had been designated as a Jewess, his pen faltered, and his handsome, noble face was contracted for a moment by pain. But the pang had been sympathetic and momentary.

"Have you written?" asked the Emperor, striking the table with his clinched hand.

"I have written, Sire," replied Guntner in his fine, sonorous voice, whose familiar tones, in spite of himself, stirred the innermost depths of his misguided sovereign's heart.

"Now, answer me one question," continued Joseph hoarsely, "Have you ever received a thousand ducats from Eskeles Flies?"

Again the head of one of the secretaries was furtively raised, the hands shook like aspen-leaves, and the eyes gave one rapid glance toward the side of the table where Gunther sat.

The Emperor, as before, was too blinded by passion to see anything save the innocent object of his wrath. Gunther was surprised at the tone in which the question had been asked, and seemed at last to be aware that it was one full of significance. But his reply was prompt and calm.

"Yes, Sire, I received that sum yesterday. Not for me, but for a lady whose name is well known to your Majesty. It was a legacy left by her mother."

Joseph laughed scornfully. "Give me the note to the Cardinal," cried he. Gunther presented it, and, having signed it, the Emperor gave it into the hands of the Secretary opposite. "Fold and address the letter," said he. "But stop—write first the address of the person who presumes to avow herself a Deist in the face of my laws. Her name is Rachel Eskeles Flies."

A cry of anguish burst from Gunther's lips, and in his madness he would have snatched the horrid missive from the Secretary's hands. But he recollected himself, and turning his blanched face toward the Emperor, he exclaimed:

"Mercy, gracious sovereign, mercy for my Rachel! You have been wickedly deceived."

"Ay," cried Joseph, "I have been wickedly deceived, but he who has dared to betray me shall be made to suffer for his crime. Rise from this table and leave this room. You are dismissed from my service as a false traitor!"

"What, your Majesty," cried Gunther, in tones that were proud and defiant. "You defame me without so much as telling me of what I am accused! without allowing me the right of justification! Tell me—what have I done?"

"Ask your own conscience, if you have one, and find an answer there!" cried Joseph, furious at the lofty bearing of his victim.

"If your Majesty refuses me that poor boon," continued Gunther, "I appeal to the laws. My legal judges will be bound to hear me publicly accused, and to listen to my defence!"

"I am your accuser and your judge—your only judge," replied Joseph, with concentrated passion. "I have already found you guilty, and have already sentenced you."

"But why, why?" cried Gunther. "If you would not drive me mad, tell me why?"

"I shall do nothing but carry out your sentence," cried Joseph, ringing a bell. "Are the men without?" said he to the page who answered his summons.

"Yes, your Majesty. A subaltern of the Third Regiment is without, with four soldiers."

"Show them in." The page opened the door, and the men entered.

"You march to Hungary to your new garrison to-day, do you not?" said the Emperor.

"Yes, Sire—we march in one hour," was the reply.

"Take this man with you as a recruit."

Gunther started forward, and with an exclamation of horror fell at the Emperor's feet. "Mercy! mercy!" gasped he.

"No mercy, but justice for all men!" cried Joseph, stamping his foot. Then motioning to the soldiers, he said: "Take him away and watch him closely, lest he escape. Equip him, and put him in the ranks. Away with you!"

The men advanced, and Gunther, seeing that any further appeal was vain, suffered himself to be led away in silence. The door closed behind them, and the Emperor was alone with his three secretaries. There was a long, fearful pause, through which the retreating steps of the soldiers and their victim were heard. When the echoes had died away, the Emperor spoke in hard, cold tones:

"Gunther was a traitor, who betrayed the secrets of the State for gold. I discovered his treachery, and have punished him accordingly. Take warning by his fate!"

So saying, he passed into his cabinet, and once more gave vent to his bitter grief.

"I could not do otherwise," thought he. "I, who would not spare Podstadsky and Szekuly, could not spare this traitor, though he has been very dear to me indeed. He must suffer, but I shall suffer with him. Mercy is so much more natural to man than justice! Still mercy is the prerogative of Heaven alone. I am here to be equitable to all."

An hour later the Third Regiment left Vienna for Szegedin, their new garrison. A few wagons followed with the luggage, and the sick men who were unable to encounter the hardships of that formidable march to Hungary. In one of these wagons lay the new recruit. His eyes glared with delirium, and his lips were parched with raging fever. For a moment he seemed to awake from his dream of madness, for he raised himself a little, and murmured, "Where am I?" No one answered him, but a flash of memory revealed to him the horrors of his situation, and falling back with a shudder, he cried out, "Rachel, my Rachel!" and then relapsed into delirium.

The same evening Baron Eskeles Flies left his hotel on foot, and hastily traversing the streets, stopped before a house where, ascending to the second story, he rang the bell. A richly-liveried servant opened the door at the head of the staircase.

"Is the Imperial Secretary Warkenhold within?" asked the Baron.

The servant did not know—he would see; but the banker saved him the trouble by putting him aside and entering the little vestibule.

"Show me the way," said he; "you need not announce me. A rich man is welcome everywhere."

The servant obeyed, and conducted the banker through a suite of apartments whose splendor he contemplated with a sneer. "Now go," said he, as the servant pointed to a *portière*. "I shall announce myself."

He drew the *portière* and knocked. Then, without waiting for an answer, he entered the room.

"Eskeles Flies!" cried the occupant, who was lounging on a sofa, and was no other than the Secretary that had been so disturbed by the Emperor's words in the morning. "Eskeles Flies!" repeated he, springing from the sofa, and hastened forward.

"Yes, Baron Eskeles Flies," replied the banker, proudly.

"But what brings you to me?" cried Warkenhold, terrified. "Your visit exposes me to danger."

"Nobody knows of my visit, for I came on foot; and let me tell you, Herr Warkenhold, that my presence in your house is an honor which is not apt to endanger you."

"Only to-day, only at this time," murmured Warkenhold, apologetically.

"Then you should have come to me for your money. You said you were in great want, having lost everything at cards, and so I hasten to acquit myself of my debt. Here is a draft for one thousand ducats."

"Hush, for the love of Heaven!" whispered Warkenhold. "What can I do with a draft? I never would dare present it for payment, for you know that the Emperor keeps spies with a hundred eyes to track his employes. And suppose I go to your office, I expose myself to discovery."

"Not at all," interrupted the banker, laughing. "Who should betray you? Not I. And no one but us two are in the secret. Who, then, should tell the Emperor that you were hidden behind the door while he dictated his dispatches, and that you are such a skillful imitator? I swear that Gunther himself would have been staggered had he seen those letters. They are capital, and I congratulate you. You are a genius."

"Great God! must you annoy me with repetition of all that I did?" cried the Secretary, with asperity. "Is it not enough that I am already wretched, as I look back to the terrible scenes of the morning? I cannot banish the image of that unhappy Gunther from my mind. I felt at one time as if I must confess and save him."

"Ha! ha! did you? Then it was terrible, was it? He thundered like another Rhadamanthus, did he, that sapient Emperor, and forced poor, innocent Gunther to drink of the chalice we had prepared for him? Oh, rare, far-seeing judge! Tell me all about it, Warkenhold."

Warkenhold, shuddering, repeated what had taken place. When he spoke of the question relating to the thousand ducats, Eskeles Flies interrupted him.

"And of course he had to say yes. Gunther is of knightly veracity, and I invented the story of the legacy, in anticipation of that question. Oh, how admirably my calculations have been made! Let me hear the rest."

Warkenhold went on, and when he had concluded his woful narrative the banker nodded and said:

"You are a genius. You narrate as well as you eavesdrop and forge! Upon my word, you have entertained as well as you have served me! My success in this affair is entirely owing to you. You are as skillful as your great Christian ancestor, Judas; but as I hope you are not such a fool as to go out and hang yourself, here are fifty ducats above our bargain. They are for your mistress."

He drew out his purse and counted the gold.

"I thank you," said Warkenhold, almost inaudibly. "I must take the money, for I am sorely pressed; but I would give my right hand not to have been forced to do this thing!"

"Pray say the left. Your right hand is a treasure not lightly to be parted with," said the banker, laughing. "But a truce to sentiment. It is useless for you to drape yourself in toga of honor or benevolence. Our business is at an end. You have nothing more to claim. I believe?"

"Nothing whatever; I am—"

"Then," said the banker, taking up his hat, "we have nothing further to say to each other. You have been the instrument of my righteous vengeance; but as I have an antipathy to villains, let me never see so much as a glance of recognition from you again. From this hour we are strangers. Adieu!"

VIII.

THE RECOMPENSE.

For four weeks Rachel had been a prisoner in her own house; all persons, with the exception of a Catholic priest and a Jewish rabbi, having been refused access to her. But at the expiration of this time a deputy from the Imperial Chancery was admitted, who had a long interview with the poor girl, and at dusk another visitor presented himself at the door of that gloomy abode. This last one was Baron Eskeles Flies.

The sentinels had allowed him to pass, and the guards in Rachel's ante-room gave way also, for the baron's permit to visit his daughter was from the Emperor. With a respectful inclination they presented the key of the prisoner's room, and awaited her father's orders.

"Go below and wait until I call you," said he.

"Of course, as we are commanded in the permit to obey you, we follow the Emperor's order."

Herr Eskeles thanked them, and putting a ducat in the hand of each, the men departed in a state of supreme satisfaction. They had scarcely left, when the banker bolted the door from the inside, and crossed the room toward the opposite door. His hand trembled so that he could not introduce the key to open it, and he was obliged to retreat to the sofa and there recover himself.

"How will she receive me?" thought he. "They say that she is sadly changed, and that her father would scarcely know his beautiful child again. Oh, my child, will I be able to bear the sight of your grief without falling at your feet, and acknowledging my guilt? But pshaw! She is safe now. I shall take her home; and for every tear that she has shed I will give her a diamond bright as a star. She shall have gold, pearls, riches, and be once more the envy of all the women in Vienna. Yes, my Rachel, yes—gold, diamonds and happiness!"

He turned the key, and the door opened. Not a sound greeted his entrance into that dismal room, where four funeral-looking wax-lights were burning at each corner of a square table. Even so had the lights burned in the room where Rachel's mother once lay dead. The banker thought of this, as between those flaring lights he saw the pale, wan figure on the sofa, that seemed as rigid, as motionless, and as white as a corpse.

Was it indeed Rachel? Those pinched features, those hollow eyes; that figure, so bowed with sorrow, could that be his peerless daughter? What had diamonds and pearls in common with that pale spectre?

The banker could scarcely suppress a cry of anguish as he gazed upon the wreck of so much beauty. But he gathered courage to cross the room, and stood before her.

"Rachel," said he, in a soft, imploring voice, "do you know me?"

"I know you," replied she, without moving; "do you know me?"

"My beloved child, my heart recognizes you, and calls you to itself. Come, darling, come and rest within your father's protecting arms. See, they are open to receive you. I have forgiven all, and am ready to devote my whole life to your happiness."

He opened his arms, but Rachel did not stir. She looked at him, and when he saw the look, his hands dropped nerveless to his side.

"Where is Gunther?" asked she. "What have you done with him?"

"I, my child?" exclaimed Eskeles. "The Emperor has detected him in some dishonorable act, (I know not what,) and has sent him as a recruit to Hungary."

"I have heard this fable before," said Rachel, with a glance of scorn. "The priest who was sent to convert has tried to console me for my loss, by dinning in my ears that Gunther was a traitor; but I know better. He is the victim of a Jew's revenge. It is you who have accused him with false witnesses, false letters, with all that vengeance can inspire and wicked gold can buy. You are the accuser of my noble Gunther!" By this time she had arisen, and now she stood confronting her father, her wasted finger pointing toward him, and her sunken eyes glowing like lights from a dark, deep cave.

"Who says so? Who has dared accuse me?" said he.

"Your face accuses you!—your eyes, that dare not encounter mine! Nay—do not raise your hand in sacrilegious protest, but answer me. By the faith of your ancestors, are you not the man who denounced him?"

He could not meet her scrutinizing glance. He averted his face, murmuring: "He who accused him is no better than himself. But it is the Emperor who condemned him."

"The Emperor is miserably befooled," cried Rachel. "He knows the subtlety of Jewish revenge. But I am of the Jewish race, and I know it. I know my father, and I know my lover!"

"In this hour of reunion we will not discuss the innocence or guilt of the Emperor's secretary," said the banker, gently. "I am thankful that the dark cloud which has hidden you so long from my sight is lifted, and that all is well with us again."

"All is not well, for between us lies the grave of my happiness, and that grave has sundered us forever. I cannot come to you, my father; the memory of my lover is between us, and that memory—oh, do not call it a cloud! 'Tis the golden beam of that sun which has set, but whose rays are still warm within my breaking heart. I say nothing to you of all that I have endured during these four weeks of anguish; but this I can tell you, my father, that I have never repented my choice. I am Gunther's for life, and for death, which is the birth of immortality!"

"He is a dishonored man!" said Eskeles, frowning.

"And I, too, will be dishonored to-morrow," replied Rachel.

Her father started. He had forgotten the disgrace which threatened her.

"Rachel," said he, with exceeding tenderness, "I come to rescue you from shame and suffering."

"To rescue me?" echoed she. "Whither would you have me fly?"

"To the house of your father, my child."

"I have no father," replied she, with a weary sigh. "My father would have forced my heart, as the priest and the rabbi would have forced my belief. But I am free in my faith, my love and my hate; and this freedom will sustain me to-morrow throughout the torture and shame of a disgraceful punishment."

"You surely would not brave the lash!" cried her father, his cheeks blanched with horror at the thought. "You will be womanly, my child, and recant."

"I must speak the truth," said she, interrupting him. "The doors of the synagogue, as well as those of the church, are closed against me. I am no Jewess, and you forced me to swear that I would never become a Christian. But what matters it?" continued she, kindling with enthusiasm; "I believe in God—the God of love and mercy—and to-morrow I shall see His face!"

"You would destroy yourself!" cried her father, his senses almost forsaking him.

"No. But do you suppose that I shall survive the severity and humiliation of the lash which it is the pleasure of the Emperor to inflict upon me? No, my father, I shall die before the executioner has time to strike his second blow."

"Rachel, my Rachel, do not speak such dreadful words!" cried Eskeles, wringing his hands in despair. "You cannot be a Christian, I know it; for their belief is unworthy of a pure soul. How could you ever give the hand of fellowship to a race who had outlawed you, because you scorn to utter a falsehood! But confess yourself a Jewess, and all will be well with us once more."

"I shall never return to the Jewish God of wrath and revenge! My God is all love. I must acknowledge Him before the world, and die for His sake!"

There was a pause. Rachel was calm and resolute; her father almost distracted. After a time he spoke again.

"So be it then," cried he, raising his hand to heaven. "Be a Christian. I absolve you from your oath, and oh, my Rachel! if I sought the world for a proof of my overweening love, it could offer nothing to compare with this sacrifice. Go, my child, and become a Christian."

She shook her head. "The Christian's cruelty has cured me of my love for Christianity. I can never be one of a race who have persecuted my innocent lover. As for you, the cause of his martyrdom, hear my determination, and know that it is inflexible. I am resolved to endure the punishment; and when the blood streams from my back, and my frantic cries pierce the air until they reach your palace-walls; when in the midst of the gaping populace, my body lies stretched upon the market-place, dishonored by the hand of the executioner—then shall your revenge have returned to you; for the whole world will point at you as you pass, and say, 'He is the father of the woman who was whipped to death by the hangman!'"

"Alas!" sobbed the father, "I see that you hate me, and yet I must rescue you even against your own will. The Emperor has given me a pass to Paris. It is himself who allows me to escape with my poor, misguided child. Come, dear Rachel, come, ere it be too late, and in Paris we can forget our sorrows and begin life anew!"

"No! he has made the law, and he must bear the consequences of his own cruelty. He need not think to rescue himself from the odium of his acts by conniving at my escape. I hate that Emperor, the oppressor of my beloved; and as he dishonored Gunther, so he shall dishonor me. Our woes will cry to Heaven for vengeance, and—"

But Rachel suddenly ceased, and fell back upon a chair. She had no strength to repulse her father, as he raised her in his arms and laid her upon the sofa. He looked into her marble face, and put his lips to hers.

"She has swooned!" cried he in despair. "We must fly at once. Rachel, Rachel, awake! The time is almost up. Come, we must away!"

She opened her eyes and looked around. "Come, my daughter," said her father, kissing her wasted hands.

She said nothing, but stared and smiled a vacant smile. Again he took her hands, and saw that they were hot and dry. Her breath, too, was hot, and yet her pulse was feeble and fitful.

Her father, in his agony, dropped on his knees beside the unconscious girl. But this was no time for wailing. He rose to his feet again, and, darting from the room, offered a handful of gold to the sentry if he would but seek a physician. Then he returned to Rachel. She lay still with her eyes wide, wide open, while she murmured inaudible words which he vainly strove to understand.

At length came the physician. He bent over the patient, examined her pulse, felt her forehead, and then turning to the banker, who stood by with his heart throbbing as if it would burst—

"Are you a relative of the lady?" asked he.

"I am her father," replied Eskeles, and even in this terrible hour he felt a thrill of joy as he spoke the words.

"I regret, then, to say to you that she is very ill. Her malady is typhoid fever, in its most dangerous form. I fear that she will not recover; she must have been ill for some weeks, and have concealed her illness. Has she suffered mentally of late?"

"Yes, I believe that she has," faltered the banker. "Will she die?"

"I am afraid to give you any hope—the disease has gone so far. It is strange. Was there no relative near her to see how ill she had been for so long a time?"

Gracious Heaven! What torture she inflicted upon the guilty father! At that moment he would have recalled Gunther, and welcomed him as a son, could his presence have saved the child whom himself had murdered!

"Doctor," said he, in husky trembling tones, "doctor, you must save my child. Ask what you will—I am rich, and if you restore her to me, you shall have a million!"

"Unhappily, life cannot be bought with gold," replied the physician. "God alone can restore her. We can do naught but assist Nature, and alleviate her sufferings."

"How can we alleviate her suffering?" asked Eskeles humbly, for his spirit was broken.

"By cool drinks, and cool compressions upon the head," said the physician. "Are there no women here to serve her?"

"No," murmured the banker. "My daughter is a prisoner. She is Rachel Eskeles Flies."

"Ah! The Deist who was to have suffered to-morrow? Poor, poor child, neither church nor synagogue can avail her now, for God will take her to himself."

"But there is a possibility of saving her, is there not?" asked the father imploringly. "We must try everything, for she must be saved!"

"Miss?" repeated the physician. "Think you because you are rich that you can bribe Heaven? See, rather, how impotent your wealth has been to make your beautiful child happy (for I know her story.) And, now, in spite of the gold for which you have sacrificed her, she will die of a broken heart!"

Just then Rachel uttered a loud shriek, and clasping both her hands around her head, cried out that her brain was on fire.

"Cold compressions—quick," exclaimed the physician imperatively; and the banker staggered into Rachel's dressing-room (the room which Gunther had so daintily fitted up,) and brought water and a soft fine towel, which his trembling hands could scarcely bind upon his poor child's head. Then, as her moaning ceased, and her arms dropped, he passed into an ecstasy of joy, for now he began to hope that she would be spared to him.

"We must have female attendance here," said the physician. "She must be put to bed and tenderly watched. Go, baron, and bring your servants. I will see the Emperor, and take upon myself the responsibility of having infringed his orders. Before such imminent peril all imprisonment is at an end."

"I cannot leave her," returned the baron. "You say she has but a few days to live; if so, I cannot spare one second of her life. I entreat of you, take my carriage, and in mercy, bring the servants for me. Oh, listen! she screams again—doctor, go, I entreat! Hire—fresh compressions—water! Oh, be quick!"

And again the wretched man bent over his child, and laid the cloths upon her head. The physician had gone, and he was alone with his treasure. He felt it a relief to be able to kiss her hands, to weep aloud, to throw himself upon his knees, and pray to the God of Israel to spare his idol!

The night went by, the servants came, and the physician, examining his patient again, promised to return in a few hours. Rachel was carried to her bed, and, hour after hour, the banker sat patient and watchful, listening to every moan, echoing every sigh; afraid to trust his precious charge to any one, lest the vigilance of another might fail.

A day and another night went by, and still no sleep had come over those glaring eyes. But she wept bitter tears, and when he heard her broken, murmured words of anguish, he thought he would go mad!

But sometimes in her fever-madness she smiled and was happy. Then she laughed aloud, and spoke to her beloved, who was always at her side. She had not once pronounced the name of her father; she seemed to have forgotten him, remembering nothing in all her past life save her love for Gunther.

Often her father knelt beside her, and with tears streaming from his eyes, implored a look, a word—one single word of forgiveness. But Rachel laughed and sang, heedless of the despairing wretch who lay stricken to the earth at her side, while the lover whom she caressed was far away, unconscious of the blessing.

Suddenly she uttered a wild cry, and starting up, threw her arms convulsively about. Now she invoked the vengeance of heaven upon Gunther's murderers and at last, was heard the name of her father! She cursed him!

With a cry as piercing as that of the poor maniac, Eskeles Flies sank upon his knees, and wept aloud.

Gradually Rachel grew more tranquil; and now she lay back on her pillow with a happy smile on her lips. But she spoke not a word. Once more she sighed "Gunther," and then relapsed into silence.

Into a silence that seemed so breathless and so long, that her father arose, frightened, from his knees. He bent over his smiling child, and her face seemed transfigured. Not a sigh stirred her bosom, not a moan fluttered from her lips. But that smile remained so long, unchanging, and her eyes—surely they were glazed!

Yes!—Rachel was dead.

GREEN THINGS GROWING.

By the Author of "John Halifax, Gentleman."

I.

Oh! the green things growing! the green things growing!
The fresh, sweet smell of the green things growing!
I would like to live, whether I laugh or grieve,
To watch the happy life of the green things growing.

II.

Oh! the fluttering and pattering of the green things growing!
Talking each to each when no man's knowing,
In the wonderful white of the weird moonlight,
Or the gray, dreamy dawn when the cocks are crowing.

III.

I love, I love them so, the green things growing!
And I think that they love me without false showing;
For by many a tender touch they comfort me so much,
With the mute, mute comfort of green things growing.

IV.

And in the full wealth of their blossoms' glowing,
Ten for one I take they're on me bestowing;
Ah! I should like to see, if God's will it might be,
Many, many a Summer of my green things growing.

V.

But if I must be gathered for the angels' sowing—
Sleep out of sight awhile—like the green things growing;
Though earth to earth return, I think I shall not mourn,
If I may change into green things growing.

DICKENS AND HIS CREATIONS.—DICKENS is 54 years old, often walks twenty-eight miles before dinner, and is seen playing croquet with his daughters on Sunday afternoon. Of the living and dead originals of some of DICKENS' characters, we have these speculations and reminiscences in a London letter: "He has publicly apologized for investing Harold Skimpole, in *Bleak House*, with the peculiarities of the late Mr. LEIGH HUNT, though protesting that he never had the least thought of attributing to his friend those baser qualities which are so unfortunately conspicuous in Skimpole. But the habit of sketching friends is a dangerous one. There is Boythorn, the loud, blusterous, bead-strong Boythorn, of the same novel, whom everybody took for the late SAVAGE LANDOR. It was a safer thing to take the notorious murderess, Mrs. MANNING, the French woman, and make her a character, as he does also in *Bleak House*, for if you sketch living folks it is indispensable to make them amiable, like the Cheeryble Brothers in *Nicholas Nickleby*. These gentlemen, the GRANTS, of Ramsbottom, in Lancashire, have recently had a monument erected to their memory as the recognized original of those worthies—indeed, the fact was mentioned in the sermon preached after the inauguration. *Anropos* of this, it is just worth mentioning, that the feelings of the young lady of the refreshment counter at Rugby Junction are much hurt at that unfavorable account of her which our great novelist has put forth this Christmas under the thin disguise of the young person at Mugby Junction. As there is no Mugby Junction, and everybody, on the contrary, knows Rugby Junction and its refreshment-room, how is it possible for the public to mistake who is meant?"

A FRENCH ROMANCE. A curious story of the great revolution, has just been unfolded in a Paris court of law. On June 11, 1794, Baron DE SAINT-OUEN DERNEMONT, one of the gray musquetaires of LOUIS XV.'s body guard, and the Baronne DE SAINT-OUEN DERNEMONT, his wife, were tried by the revolutionary tribunal and sent to the scaffold on the same day. They left five children—two sons and three daughters. So far back as July, 1789, Baron DERNEMONT and his sons left Versailles to share the voluntary exile of Count D'ARTOIS. The Baroness DERNEMONT left Paris with her three daughters, and fell into a state of the most distressing poverty. In 1792 she wrote pressing letters to the Baron, beseeching him to return. He at length complied with her request—too soon for himself, for he was arrested almost immediately, and executed as above stated; but too late for the welfare of his family. Sometime in 1791 one of his daughters, the noble demoiselle SOPHIE DE SAINT-OUEN DERNEMONT, left her mother's house, and adopting the principles of "free love," became the mistress of a *roturier*, named LOUIS FONTAINE, who lived with her for several months in the Rue de l'Université. Shocking to relate, this M. LOUIS FONTAINE turned her adrift after the birth of a child, and installed her sister, the demoiselle FELICITE DE SAINT-OUEN DERNEMONT, in her place. What became of Mlle. SOPHIE after this desertion does not appear, but on January 10, 1793, she consoled herself by marrying a man named IONARD, who had been a journeyman baker, but had then required some money by lucky speculations, and afterward became one of the richest bankers under the Empire. M. IONARD died without issue in 1814, leaving his widow a very large fortune, the greater part of which she gave up to her husband's relations. Years rolled on, during which Mme. IGNARD lived in the most absolute retirement, obscure and forgotten. She persisted in refusing to see any of her relations, till they gave up the attempt. Her establishment consisted of a single woman servant, and the only stranger who ever crossed her threshold during the latter years of her life was a humble Government employé, to whom she gave 100f. a month to read the newspapers to her. It was only last year, on April 25, 1866, that the public daughter of LOUIS XV.'s mousquetaire quitted this world, in which she had lived such an unexampled and extraordinary life, at the age of 95 years. It was then found that her savings out of the small pittance which she had reserved to herself in the distribution of her husband's succession amounted to the handsome sum of 300,000f. Sixteen nephews and nieces came forward to claim this inheritance. But a will, bearing date, of which they were not aware, has been established by the Court, which carries off three-fourths of the prize. During the short period in 1791 that LOUIS FONTAINE lived with Mlle. SOPHIE, a daughter was born who was "recognized" in the parish register of St. Thomas Aquinas as their natural child. A M. JEROME and a Mme. BERLET have proved without difficulty that they are the only children of that natural child, who died in her mother's lifetime. The French law is that a "recognized" natural child takes three-fourths of the succession as against collaterals, and the Court has accordingly decreed M. JEROME and Mme. BERLET entitled to 300,000f. out of Mme. IGNARD's property, while the sixteen legitimate nephews and nieces will only get 100,000f. among them.

SCRATCH OF THE MILITARY CAT.—He drank in sheer despair, as he said, and was continually under punishment. At last, thinking he might do better in another corps, the Colonel persuaded him to volunteer to a regiment under orders for India. He did so, and in order to give him a fair start, his new commanding officer—who knew his story and pitied him—promoted him at once to be corporal. He got on better for a long time, and there was every chance that he would ere long reform and be more steady, for in every respect save drinking—such as riding, drill, cleanliness, respect toward his superiors, reading, writing, accounts, and appearances—he was a first-rate soldier. The regiment he joined was detained some considerable time in England before it embarked for the East, and previous to going on board ship the man wrote to his old Captain in his former regiment, to say he had been promoted to the rank of sergeant. His end my relative learned later. On board ship the men of his new regiment were ordered to bathe on the forecastle whilst in the tropics. The man stripped himself to have a wash like the rest of his non-commissioned comrades. No sooner had he done so than the marks of the lash were discovered on his back, and some of those about him, not knowing his story, began to chaff him about the "cat that had scratched his shoulders." He said nothing, but dressed again, sat down, and wrote two letters; one addressed to his only relative, a sister, who was governess in a gentleman's family; the other to his old Captain. He then managed to load his carbine, and, the same afternoon, when the men were nearly all out of the way on the upper deck, shot himself. In both the letters he left behind him, he declared that his only reason for committing suicide was, that he felt himself to be a disgraced man.—*Dickens' All the Year Round.*

HABITS VS. TRICKS.—Habits are not to be systematized as "tricks," but there are many tricks that become habits, and a good many habits lead to tricks. There is an affinity between them; yet certain habits are excellent things, while tricks can

A FALSE STEP.

Sweet, thou has trod on a heart,
Pass! there's a world full of men;
And women as fair as thou art
Must do such things now and then.

Thou only hast stepped unaware;
Malice, not one can impute;
And why should a heart have been there
In the way of a fair woman's foot.

It was not a stone that could trip,
Nor was it a thorn that could rend;
Put up thy proud under lip!
'Twas merely the heart of a friend.

And yet, peradventure, one day
When sitting alone at the glass,
Remarking the bloom gone away,
Where the smile in its dimplement was.

And seeking around thee in vain
From hundreds who flattered before,
Such a word as, "Oh, not in the main
Do I hold thee less precious, but more!"

Thou'lt sigh, very like, on thy part,
"Of all I have known or can know,
I wish I had only that heart
I trod upon ages ago!"

ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING.

SPRING FLOWERS.

From the St. James Magazine.

The primrose blossoms in the glade,
The daisy on the lea,
The violet hides its modest head,
Fairest amid the three.
Let others sing the flushed June's praise,
Circled with rosy ring,
But these demand most simple lays—
These first sweet flowers of Spring.

In childhood's happy, laughing hours,
I sported 'mid their bloom,
And watched the welcome, sunny showers,
Increase their glad perfume.
E'en now, although those moments seem
A distant murmuring,
They're angels bright in my life's dream—
These first sweet flowers of Spring.

And when my spirit, swallow-like,
Flies o'er the sea of death—
When friendly grasp and foeman's strike
Cease with my ceasing breath;
When no more fierce Ambition's slave,
When freed from Love's sharp sting,
Oh, may they wave above my grave—
These first sweet flowers of Spring.

GLADSTONE AND DISRAELI.

There is something strict about Mr. GLADSTONE, something of the "righteous and devout" men who lives "in all good conscience before God," scrupulously serving the nation and his party, but never unscrupulous or audacious, and prompt to rebuke the slightest levity, so far as he discerns it, in the political conversation of those around him. Indeed, he imparts moral scrupulosity and moral indignation of tone into his most purely political arguments. Instead of using the regular party arguments, instead of speaking merely of mischief to the country, unfair partiality to this or that class, political disaster and personal inconsistency, as connected with the course his opponents pursue, Mr. GLADSTONE insinuates, and in nine cases out of ten not without sufficient reason, a shade of moral disgust into his manner, which, while in a Christian point of view it is often infinitely gentler than the regular party artillery, yet conveys a certain effect of moral censorship, and gives the impression of a holier political nature than that of the House at large—which the House is apt to regard as a sort of hitting below the waist. Mr. DISRAELI once spoke of Mr. GLADSTONE'S official oratory as "the sanctimonious eloquence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer," and as it is certain that Mr. GLADSTONE'S moral calibre has always been really higher and more scrupulous than that of the House of Commons, so it is certain that the House has always been sensitively alive to this difference, and conscious of the indications of this difference in Mr. GLADSTONE'S own tone and manner. Members have something of the feeling toward him which the Athenians had toward ARISTIDES the Just. Far from being really dictatorial, Mr. GLADSTONE has recently, in more cases than one, consulted the wishes of his followers too much, but in spite of this, there has been about his speeches the dictation, not of imperious will, but of scrupulous obedience to a more rigid code of distinctions, of stricter political piety, of more accurate observance of the whole law of political righteousness. This is what Mr. DISRAELI alluded to when in the debate on the second reading of the Reform Bill, he accused Mr. GLADSTONE of putting him "to the question," and addressing him "with the tone and air of a familiar of the Inquisition," adding, in order to complete the caricature, "that really he had congratulated himself on having a solid piece of furniture between them." Now, no doubt, the strong apparent repulsion there is to this tone about Mr. GLADSTONE is due in large measure not to the self-righteousness of the great Liberal statesman, but to the political unrighteousness of the present House of Commons, whose virtue may fairly and truly be said, without theological explanations, to be rather of the nature of filthy rags.

It feels just as Felix felt when Paul indulged in remarks on these unpleasant subjects, fidgetty, and that prophets are jarring to the nerves. It prefers secretly Mr. DISRAELI'S bold heathenism. It winces under the yoke of the moral law. It takes the first opportunity, when the moral law is not strictly at issue, and it can do so decently, of revolting against him who imposes the yoke. It is well enough satisfied with Mr. GLADSTONE when he presents the attitude of England on any delicate and difficult subject—say toward Ireland in revolution, or toward the United States in indigeon—in a majestic and generous moral light. All that redounds to its own credit, and so long as the House is allowed to do what seems most expedient under the circumstances, it is an admirable thing to have a great leader who can feel more nobly on such subjects than the mass of members of Parliament, and drape their actions in a graceful and dignified costume. But when the more noble tone of feeling results in rebukes to their levity for at once bribing and yet affecting to think bribery wrong, the case is not so satisfactory. Then they weigh well with themselves whether the rule of the Saducee, who, if he takes any line on these subjects, rather takes the line of "I'm the publican, not the Pharisee, thank God," is not better after all.

And yet Mr. DISRAELI is really, no more than Mr. GLADSTONE, the leader of the House of Commons would really like. He has gained relatively only by being confronted with this "just and devout" man. The House rather prefers his levity to Mr. GLADSTONE'S seriousness, when members are involved in the actual details of political struggle. But what they really prefer is a leader with their own deepest prejudices,—which Mr. DISRAELI has not,—their own conventional impression of the sort of unscrupulousness which is venial if not ornamental in a great politician, and,—what, again, Mr. DISRAELI has not,—their own conventional impression of what it is decent, if not to be, at least to affect to be. Lord PALMERSTON certainly came nearer to the sort of man by whom the House likes to be ruled, than either Mr. GLADSTONE, whose character is too strict, and noble, and scrupulous for it, or Mr. DISRAELI, whose character swings loose from all conventional ideas. Neither of the faces which confront each other in the House really suit the majority of tastes. Mr. GLADSTONE'S eager, contentious, careworn, deeply-lined face, graven by subtle lines, lowering with a mixture of self-conscious humility, of anxious scrupulosity, and uncalculating impulsiveness, chafes and vexes them, as the face of an over-righteous man who takes distinctions which they do not understand. On the other hand, the impassive, vacant face, from under which, as from under a mask, Mr. DISRAELI watches so keenly all that goes on, and "sucks thereout no small advantage" in the form of finely calculated retorts, is not one which they like or trust. There is an impassiveness in it they rather fear. They don't object to his secretly saying "tush" to his enemies, but they have well-founded doubts lest the mind beneath that unreadable countenance is not saying "tush" with at least equal scorn to the lares of his best friends' own private political idolatry. If Mr. DISRAELI is at present waxing in favor with the House, it is only because Mr. GLADSTONE'S righteousness has exceeded what the House, in its present frame of morals, can bear. As the rule of CROMWELL led to the popularity of CHARLES II., so the reign of Mr. GLADSTONE gives a certain success to the reign of Mr. DISRAELI. The House is indifferent, and Mr. GLADSTONE is earnest. The House is lax, Mr. GLADSTONE is strict. The House is a little cynical about popular equality, and Mr. GLADSTONE is enthusiastic. The House is lazy about the details of legislation, and Mr. GLADSTONE insists on instructing it elaborately in the profoundest minutiæ. The House is apathetic about the customs and excise, while Mr. GLADSTONE is eloquent and diffuse. The House is dead to the woes of the compound householder, while Mr. GLADSTONE'S rems in the night watches summon him to meditate on the ratepaying clauses. All this tells in favor of Mr. DISRAELI. While we have a Parliament that "cares for none of these things," Mr. GLADSTONE will be beaten openly before the tribunal of the Legislature, and the only appeal lies to the country—*London Spectator.*

MR. GREELEY'S BOYHOOD.—HORACE GREELEY writes to the *Little Corporal*, a boys and girls' paper:

"When I was nine years old, there unexpectedly appeared, one day, in my father's humble farmhouse, the clergyman, doctor, lawyer, and perhaps one or two other magnates of our New-England rural township, who addressed my parents to this effect: 'Your older son is so promising a student, so easy and rapid a learner, that we think he should have a better education than our common schools can give him. We propose, therefore, that he be sent to Phillip's Academy, and thence to college; and we offer, should you choose to intrust him to us, to see that he is thoroughly schooled without expense to you.' My poor but proud parents responded with thanks, but decided that they would give their children all the schooling they could fairly afford, and that this must suffice them. And among the many things for which I have cause for filial gratitude, I accord a high place to this decision. True, had they accepted the generous proffer, I should have learned much that I urgently need to know; for I never was, even for a day, a pupil in any seminary higher or other than a very common school; but I prize the independence thus secured far above the learning which it would have dearly purchased. I would like to read HOMER and ÆSCHYLUS, PLATO and DEMOSTHENES, in their native tongue; but not at the cost of owing my ability so to read them to the bounty of some sect or educational society, who would reasonably expect of me the championship of its dogmas in return. I would not be bound, even by the silken ligaments of gratitude, to what seems to me the truth of to-day, if I were thereby to be rendered ever disinclined to accept and welcome the deeper truth that may dawn on my apprehension to-morrow."

QUIN THE ACTOR.—We are apt to think of this great player, who lived a good deal according to the jolly fashion of his rather too jolly days as a mere imbiber of claret and the most unctuous of Falstaffs. But, in offices of charity, rendered with exquisite delicacy, QUIN'S active life wears a very different aspect. How refined was the manner in which he forced upon penniless THOMSON a hundred pounds! It was a debt, he said, which he owed the poet for the pleasure he had experienced in reading his poems. What generous humor in his reply to half-starved WINSTON, (for whom he had procured an engagement, and an outfit to enable him to enter on it with decency,) who timidly asked, under the impulse of hunger, what he should do for a little ready money for the next few days? "Nay," exclaimed QUIN, "if you're in want of money, you must put your hand in your own pocket." And when WINSTON did so, after QUIN had left, he found a ten-pound note which QUIN had placed there. Then, what princely munificence there was in QUIN'S presenting £1,000 to poor RYAN—old friend and colleague. By giving such sum, instead of bequeathing it, "I only," remarked the giver, "cheat the Legacy-office." If JAMES QUIN was not exactly a saint of the stage, he was at least exemplary in his charity, and what THOMSON said of him on, was equally applicable to him off the stage:

"He knows to keep
Each due decorum."

He knew, too, how to have the best of it in discussion with a Bishop. When WARBURTON reminded him that God showed himself against the regicides by bringing them all to a violent and sudden death—which was not true—QUIN triumphantly refuted the logic which discerned God's wrath in individual affliction in his celebrated answer: "I would not advise your Lordship to make that inference, for, if I am not mistaken, that was the case of the twelve Apostles."—*Cornhill Magazine for April.*

AN INTERESTING RELIC.—An unedited letter from the first NAPOLEON—while yet a soldier of fortune—addressed to the great TALMA, has just been printed in Paris. It is interesting—especially if genuine. Here it is:

MON CHER TALMA: I have fought like a lion for the Republic. But, my good friend TALMA, as my reward I am left to die with hunger. I am at the end of all my resources. That miserable fellow AUBRY (then Minister of War) leaves me in the mire when he might do something for me. I feel that I have the power of doing more than GEN. SAUTERRE and ROSSIGNOL, and yet they cannot find a corner for me in La Vendée or elsewhere, to give me employment. You are happy; your reputation depends upon yourself alone. Two hours passed on the boards brings you before the public, whence all glory emanates. But for us soldiers, we are forced to pay dearly for fame upon an extensive stage, and, after all, we are not allowed to attain it. Therefore do not regret the path you have chosen. Remain upon your theatre. Who knows if I shall ever appear again upon mine. I have seen MAUVEL; (a distinguished comedian;) he is a true friend. BARRAS, President of the Directory, makes fine promises, but will he keep them? I doubt it. In the meantime I am reduced to my last sous. Have you a few crowns to spare me? I will not refuse them, and promise to repay you out of the first Kingdom I win by my sword. How happy were the heroes of Ariosto; they had not to depend upon a Minister of War. Adieu. Yours, BONAPARTE.

COMPENSATION OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.—Under the Confederation, members of Congress were paid by the States which they represented, so that in framing the Federal Constitution the main dispute was naturally not whether Congressmen should be paid, but by whom and how much. Yet BUTLER and RUTLEDGE, of South Carolina, would have allowed them no compensation, and GOUVERNEUR MORRIS was opposed to paying Senators anything. CHARLES PINCKNEY, wanted property qualifications exacted of the President and of Congress, proposed that the States should pay their delegates in both Houses; but it was seen that this would place the Government at the mercy of the States, as had already happened, Rhode Island once refusing to support her delegation and so retaining them at home. HAMILTON argued that payment by the nation would be a guarantee that the number of acting members would never be reduced to a bare quorum. MADISON wanted the Constitution to fix the salaries by some less fluctuating standard of value than money, and thought it indecent and dangerous for the matter to be left absolutely to Congress. PATRICK HENRY, in Virginia, feared, as did many other politicians, that the Congress would vote themselves too high a salary; Mr. TYLER, of the same State, feared lest the opposite should happen, and as only rich men could then undertake the office, an aristocracy would result. And one of ELBRIDGE GERRY'S eight objections to signing the actual Constitution, referring to Art. I., section 6, was "the unlimited power of Congress over their own compensation."—*The Nation.*

THE BATTLE-FIELDS.—"One who now revisits the fields whereon he saw great armies contending, or haply was himself in the van, marvels at the changed scene. The dread battle sounds have died away, the black-mouthed cannon are dumb, in the furrows once plowed by caisson-wheels the daisy or tender violet springs, no longer the hills echo the roar of artillery, and the plains resound with the clatter of hoof-beats and the clink of sabres—a four years' story seems like a fearful dream that is gone. But as the fancy kindles, lo! the ghastly scars of the earth reopen, and again the field is peopled with embattled armies—the dun pall draws back over the landscape, and out of its depths rise the cheer of the victors and the cries of the wounded—the tattered ensigns, blazoned with glorious legends, epitomes of history, toss once more in the battle smoke—the clangor of arms goes up. So in story and imagination the heroes contend again; as wayfarers at night, through many centuries, heard the neighing of the Persian war-horses and the shouts and blows of the warriors on the plain of Marathon."—*Saintonge.*

WHAT ARE LUXURIES?—Luxury is a relative term. No such thing as absolute luxury has yet been discovered, and the luxuries of one generation become the necessaries of the next, and the luxuries of one country are the necessaries of another. In the middle ages night shirts were looked on as a silly piece of extravagance, and people of all ranks and classes, from the king down, slept in the simple costume in which they were born. We have no doubt that when night gowns began to come into vogue people were accused of running in debt for them to foreigners. In Queen ELIZABETH'S time the owner of the plainest ingrain carpet, such as may now be found in the house of every American mechanic, would have been looked upon as an extravagant dog, unless he were a great noble, in which case he would probably have excited the Queen's jealousy and been put in the Tower. Over the greater part of the world to this day, the spectacle of a man's brushing his teeth will draw as large a crowd as the district will afford, and excite amusement and disgust in about equal proportions. In most parts of Turkey, taking sugar habitually in his coffee would be considered, in the case of a person of moderate means a sign of riotous living. What is now considered very poor claret would, in the fifteenth century, have been pronounced a royal drink, and we have no doubt whatever that the delicious "Greek wine" which the Jews used to serve out in their back parlors out of "curious silver goblets," to knights trying to raise a loan, was execrable stuff. A bath-tub, which most people of intelligence now think a necessary, is in many parts of the world, and even in many circles in highly civilized countries, looked on as a kind of gewgaw for the use of men and women who have little to do. Tea and coffee were very idle and injurious luxuries little more than a century ago. We might extend this catalogue indefinitely.—*The Nation.*

JAMES MADISON—If ever man rejoiced on being freed from the cares of public life, it was MR. MADISON. During the voyage he was as playful as a child; talked and jested with everybody on board, and reminded me of a school boy on a long vacation. Mr. MADISON had not, perhaps, so much genius as Mr. JEFFERSON, but, in my opinion, his mind was more consummate and his faculties more nicely balanced than those of his predecessor, who, though justly called the great apostle of Democracy, I think sometimes carried his doctrines to the verge of political fanaticism. In brief, I have always considered Mr. MADISON as emphatically the Sage of his time.—*J. K. Paulding.*

NEWSPAPERS.—Since, however, it appears inevitable that the newspapers are to give the tone to public opinion, it would seem desirable that they should be influenced, if possible, by those who will give them a proper direction. If men of good principles keep aloof from all participation in newspapers, they will naturally fall into the hands of interested factions and unprincipled demagogues, and become sheer instruments of mischief. In no other country has the daily Press such a wide influence, and I don't know what will become of us if that influence is directed by men without talent or principles.—*Paulding.*

ENGLAND AND THE CONTINENT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, April 20, 1867.

In England, Holy Week is but a preparation for the gayeties of Easter, and very little is doing. The news is dull, the weather bright and showery. our West End is full of blossoms, every cherry and pear tree being a huge bouquet. There are explanations about the Luxemburg question, semi-official denials, and the usual diplomatic dust-throwing which precedes the settlement of such questions. We had a report that BISMARCK had resigned, because the King would not allow him to arrange the matter with France. There is the rumor of an alliance between France, England, Belgium and Holland; but such an alliance involves the guarantee of the independence of the two smaller Powers, which are now in mortal dread of being swallowed up, like the poor rabbits by the boa constrictors. War is not so much feared this week, and the bulls of the Bourse have the best of it; but nothing is really changed. There frowns the Prussian Quadrilateral—Luxemburg, Coblentz, Sarrelouis and Mayence; an offence, a threat, an insult to France, as was the Venetian Quadrilateral to Italy. It is a question which must be settled, because it is one which makes war always possible; and though threatened men may live long, threatened States are in an uncomfortable position.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

The British iron-clads of the Mediterranean squadron are coaling in haste at Gibraltar, but as the Spanish Court has declared the capture of the *Victoria*, one of the vessels in question, illegal, the rest of the matter will be settled, and my friends in the wine trade will not be having the chills and fever at the prospect of the bombardment of Cadiz. As England has no iron-clads to spare, none will be sent to the Pacific; consequently the cession of the Russian territory to the United States, though an incivility on the part of Russia, and an indelicacy on the part of America, will not be forcibly resisted. In fact, I do not well see how iron-clads are to be sent even to protect British Columbia. Five days coal would take them but a small portion of the distance. In rough weather they take in tons of water through their deadlights. The *Warrior* broaches to at right angles on her course, and will not answer her helm for ten minutes. They pitch their bows deep and heavily, and show a strong disposition to dive to the bottom. The *Hector* will neither stay nor wear, and pitches and rolls so as to expose her hull to shot below the water line. Admiral ELLIOTT, whom I have been quoting, says finally:

"I really do not believe that, with the exception of the two which were first built—the *Warrior* and the *Black Prince*, and perhaps the *Achilles*—we have an iron-clad in our navy which could be safely trusted, if placed in the middle of the Atlantic in the Winter time, to break a screw-shaft, if heavy gales and continual bad weather were to come on."

So the distant Colonies must defend themselves or remain undefended.

PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS.

The cartoon of *Punch*, in which a pack of hungry Liberal wolves, led by the fierce GLADSTONE and the savage BRIGHT are tearing after the Tory Reform Bill on runners, DERBY driving, and DISRAELI throwing over part of his babies to save the rest, represents English feeling and opinion during the recess. The bill is safe. The Government is safe. There is no appearance of any majority in England that will put out DERBY and DISRAELI to put in GLADSTONE and BRIGHT. Mr. DISRAELI has won triumphs of tact, management, patience and good temper. He has shown the very qualities necessary to a parliamentary leader, the want of which last year led to the defeat of Mr. GLADSTONE. He has risen to the height of the occasion, and so far come out of the contest with honor.

It is the merit of the English that they are not slow to see and reward merit, excellence, and especially success. From the winner in a prize-fight, a rowing or a cricket match, or the Derby, to a bold and successful statesman or a victorious General, laurels are ready for every victor: and to do them justice, they are also ready to honor those who make a good fight, even if unsuccessful. In the boat race of last Saturday, Cambridge lost the toss for choice of water at starting for the sixth time running, and for the sixth time was beaten. It was very close—half a length or so in four miles. But Cambridge was cheered as much, perhaps more than Oxford, the winner. In the athletic contests on land—running, jumping, throwing the hammer, &c., Cambridge was victor. But the contest of the rowing match was enough, even on a stormy, rainy morning at 9 o'clock, to take 200,000 spectators up the river. For the four miles there was a dense crowd of carriages and umbrellas, and the river was covered with steamers.

REFORM DEMONSTRATION.

The Reformers will have their demonstration in Hyde Park, after all. They gave up to Lord SHAFTSBURY and Mr. GLADSTONE in the matter of Good Friday, and were very sorry they did so, for they lost the most beautiful day I have ever seen in England, but have det rmined to hold their meeting on Easter Monday, and make a rough demonstration at the West End. All the nobs will be away at the Volunteer Review at Dover; everybody will be off on the scores of excursions advertised, and Hyde Park will be quite clear for the Reformers and the Police. There is also to be a great reform demonstration on Monday at Birmingham, where Mr. BRIGHT is to speak to a crowd pledged to household suffrage, in favor of Mr. GLADSTONE'S five pound amendment, when it must be evident that Mr. DISRAELI'S is the more liberal measure. But as it is Mr. DISRAELI'S, and as Mr. BRIGHT had sworn, as far as a Quaker ever swears, that no good measure could come from a Tory Government, of course he must oppose this. But it is of no use. The country has determined that the question shall be settled. There was, it seems, a small reform meeting in Hyde Park yesterday, called by a malcontent branch of the League. One of the Reformers writes to the *Times* that he was denounced as a traitor, spy, Tory, &c., set upon by the crowd, foully abused, pelted with missiles, and stuck with knives, and this, he exclaims "under the shade of the red cap of Liberty."

THE VOLUNTEERS.

On Monday comes the annual Easter Volunteer Review for the South of England. It takes place on the cliffs of Dover. There will assemble an army of perhaps 25,000 volunteers, and a strong park of artillery, for a general muster and sham fight. There will be a group of Princes and titled Generals, and a crowd of the aristocracy. But why on the edge, and in a far corner of the district, rather than the centre? Of course, it is to accustom the volunteers to fly to the coast at the first alarm of invasion; or it is customary and traditional. They flocked in the coast to repel Romans, Saxons, Danes, Normans, and though not successful in many instances, it is best to keep trying. If England withdraws from the affairs of Europe, she must defend herself.

Gen. CHANGARNIER, in a letter on the reorganization of the French army, ventures to express the opinion that the much-vaunted example of America in improvising armies will not do for Europe. He thinks such a check as Bull Run might have been of disastrous consequences, with a well organized army and reserves to have taken advantage of it and reaped the fruits of victory. Now, it is my opinion that if the English volunteers are ever called out to repel invasion, there will be a John Bull Run that will quite outdo the Yankee Bull Run. These British volunteers are as brave as JULIUS CÆSAR, every man of them; but personal bravery will not enable them to hold their ground against a regular army of men who have been in something besides sham fights on Easter Mondays. As the logicians say, of two things one: there will be an invasion of England or there will not. If not, what is the use of the volunteers, who cannot be required either to leave the Kingdom or put down domestic insurrection? And if there should be an invasion, it will be an army of such force and constitution that no hasty gathering of volunteers would be sufficient to meet it. England either needs no army to defend her, or she needs a larger and better one than she has got or seems likely to get under the present system.

THE SPANISH DIFFICULTY.

Lord STANLEY is very glad that the Spanish Government has made concession enough to relieve him from the necessity of declaring war. He will not press the *Tornado* case. It would have been a terribly unequal fight. Spain could inflict ten times the damage on England that England could on Spain. A weak Power with a small commerce has a great advantage over a strong one with a large commerce. Spain could fit out privateers enough to drive British commerce from the seas. England could blockade Spanish ports, and ruin her own merchants. England could excite and support revolutions in Spain and ruin her own Spanish bondholders. Then Spain hates England rather more than do the other continental countries, perhaps because England has insultingly held possession of a bit of Spanish territory for 160 years. Suppose Spain held the strongest and most important point on the coast of England—how would she like it? The English held the French town of Calais for more than two hundred years, and were hated then and to this day in consequence. Whenever Spain has a good Government—a Government worthy of her people—England will have to surrender Gibraltar. The only way England could have made anything out of a war with Spain would have been to take Cuba and sell it to the United States, now that they are in the mood for buying territory. But now might sell Jamaica now, with great advantage; and the question of giving a general quit claim deed of all properties in and about North America will before long be worth considering. Russia having set the example, England may think it no dishonor to follow suit.

THE FENIAN TRIALS.

The preparations for the Fenian treason trials in Ireland are slow, but when they begin you will see sharp and rapid work in the way of convictions, if not of executions. The Government, I think, must be bound by the Canadian precedents. No lives can be taken here when all were spared there under more aggravated circumstances. There are reasons for rebellion in Ireland, not in Canada. The entire Fenian conspiracy in Ireland and America is now known to he Government, which has had the usual difficulty of selecting proper witnesses from the multitude who were anxious to turn informers. They have got a nice lot living together under the protection of the Police in Stafford-street, Dublin; out of 172 Crown witnesses, forty are approvers or State's evidence. Gen GODFREY MASSEY is now said to be one PATRICK CONDON, who claims to have been a Colonel in the Confederate army, and was later employed by a commercial house in New-Orleans. A Lieut. JOHN JOSEPH CULLEN, of the Federal army, is also on the list of informers, and one CORKERY, an Americo-Hibernian. So the honest Fenians find themselves twice sold. Ireland is very quiet. There is even less Irish than usual, and the Criminal Assizes go off because there are no prisoners to try. The Sheriff presents the Judge with a pair of white gloves, the Judge makes a complimentary speech in place of the usual charge to the Grand Jury, and they all have a good dinner, with the inevitable whisky bottles and bright tea kettles of boiling water afterward. A jolly nice thing is an Irish dinner, where all the good old fashions are kept up, and everybody has the honor of drinking wine with everybody, and Irish eloquence flows as freely as the mellow poteen.

The treatment of the Irish Fenian convicts in English prisons, if truly reported, might well be a subject for diplomatic communications between this and other Governments. We have heard something from Mr. GLADSTONE and others of the treatment of political prisoners in Venice and Naples, and of cruelties in Poland and Hungary. Here are some of the facts alleged respecting the Fenians: Their flannels were taken from them in the depth of winter, and their clothes taken out of their cells at night. One died of this exposure and others suffered severely. KIRKHAM, a gentleman in delicate health, and suffering from a painful disorder, was kept at work under most cruel circumstances. Their first work was washing the clothes of the other convicts, from which some fainted from loathing. They were placed with the most atrocious scoundrels and treated with a brutality which cannot be described without entering into details too repulsive for publication. I have little doubt that these charges, which are openly published in Dublin, are mainly true, and as little doubt that the humane and excellent Home Secretary, Mr. WALPOLE, will find it impossible to believe them. The matter will, no doubt, be brought before Parliament, and possibly an investigation ordered, but the mistake was to consign a party of political prisoners, well-meaning gentlemen, however mistaken in their views, to penal servitude in company with the vilest wretches upon earth, the lower stratum of the criminal population of Great Britain. There is no equality, no even-handed justice in such punishment. One month of it may be a greater suffering to one man than ten years to another. The very treatment and discipline which destroys one is rather a pleasant amusement for the other. No one will accuse me of having any sympathy with rebels, excepting a remote historical, sentimental or poetical sympathy, but there is reason in all things, and these facts have only to be known in this country to secure universal condemnation.

THE RAILWAY STRIKE.

The railway strike has been a failure. The Northeastern is now running all its trains, and has also opened a normal or training school for engineers. Two or three men may be seen on every locomotive studying the machinery and signals. They will probably be engaged like letter carriers, policemen or soldiers, to serve so many years, and then have a pension. That would be my plan. But a plan is also wanted for the railway companies. The *Times* proposes that they all unite and form one grand company for the whole United Kingdom, with HUDSON for the Railway King. That would be a monopoly of the most powerful kind—favorable, likely enough, to stockholders, but less so to the public. The Government alone has power to properly manage the whole railway system. In France, where the roads in a certain term of years will all be Government property, the prices of stock have scarcely been shaken, while nearly all those in England have fallen from 10 to 30 per cent. Something must be done, and it is probable that Parliament, to prevent a general smash-up, will be obliged to buy up all the roads and run them *pro bono publico*. And why not? A Government cannot have too much power, so that we are guaranteed against its abuse. All that is required of Governments, or steam, or gunpowder, is that they be under proper control.

THE WEST INDIES.

Our newest and neatest penny paper, *The Day*, which is the organ of the leader of the Adullamites, Lord GROSVENOR, and of Constitutional Liberalism, is occupying the Easter recess with an account of the condition of the British West Indies, by its Jamaica correspondent. This paper was started, probably, to punish the *Star* or *Telegraph*, one or both, for its abuse of the moderate party that defeated Mr. GLADSTONE. When a man can draw his check for £50,000 as easily as for £50, and the loss of £1,000,000 would not sensibly diminish his revenue, he can indulge in such a luxury as a newspaper all to himself, if he cares for it. *The Day*, however, can scarcely fail of getting a large circulation.

The condition of the West Indies, as described in this correspondence, is not very enticing. The finest sugar estates in Jamaica cannot now be penetrated without cutting a path through the dense chapparal with which they are overgrown. Freedom exists and legal equality; but no laws can make two races mingle as social equals. Whites and blacks meet at the public balls—those given to or by the Governor—but nothing will induce the whites to speak to the blacks, or to dance in the same quadrille. They form sets apart; and the negro of the highest political position, who should venture to take his place in a white set, would be sure to be insulted, because his intrusion would be considered an outrage.

The general character of the black race is painted in no very flattering colors. "Sensual, lazy, lying, thievish, excessively irritable in temper, fiendishly cruel when their anger is aroused, caring nothing for the conjugal relationship, very little for the parental one, without the slightest wish to improve themselves either intellectually, morally or socially; abominably vain and conceited, and only desirous of earning money in order that they may bask in idleness and wear fine clothes, they form about the worst race that could possibly be intrusted with freedom on a fertile soil and in a tropical climate. Within the next few years the question will have to be decided whether the West Indies are or are not to be given up entirely to these people." This is a hard story, but it is pretty well confirmed by the accounts of nearly every English tourist who visits the West Indies.

It is to be observed that the worst characteristics of these people, according to this writer and others, do not appear in those who were bred in Slavery, but in the generation born and educated in the blessings of freedom. Those who had been "debased by centuries of Slavery" sink still further when made free. Possibly they may in a generation or two take an upward turn, but it looks now like a relapse into the savage heathenism of Africa. I cannot discover that miscegenation has been carried out to any extent, or that it has benefited either of the races. The white man who marries a black woman is slightly esteemed, while the white woman who marries a black man renounces by the act all hope of mingling in white society. It would appear that the effect of thirty years of freedom has been to deepen the antipathy between the two races, and to demoralize one if not both. The day is probably not distant when every white man will be driven from some at least of the West India Islands. Either that or a strong military Government, and the resubjugation of what some Englishmen persist in considering the inferior race.

ANOTHER ROYAL GRANDCHILD.

Her Majesty Queen VICTORIA has her tenth grandchild, in the birth of a Prince to her third daughter, Princess CHRISTIAN. Ten years hence she will have forty or fifty. I can remember no royal family in modern times so prolific. It may be a question whether the sentiment of loyalty, so widely diffused, is also diluted. Where are the crowns for so many Princes? How are all these royalties to be married even, without some change in the existing system? It is a question for a reformed Parliament.

A BRITISH TOURIST IN AMERICA.

Our last British tourist in America is Lord LORNE. He has published a clever account of his travels in the United States, Canada and the West Indies. He found Richmond mournful, and Boston—that I should live to write it—detestable. The people seemed to him hard, bitter, relentless, and wanting in the heroic virtues of generosity and magnanimity. The disposition to trample on a prostrate foe seemed to him akin to the savages who tied their prisoners to a stake and tormented them. It is human nature, perhaps, to torture, kill and eat the victims of our warfare, but if the Bostonians wish to stand well with British noblemen and their and other people's posterity they will have to acquire some civilized and, if possible, some human sentiments. I do not say Christian, for of those Boston is, of course, the best judge.

MISCELLANEOUS.

London has this week buried another man of letters, ROBERT BELL, a poet and a critic and biographer of poets. He was a friend of THACKERAY, and some years ago wrote for him, in the *Cornhill Magazine*, of which he was then editor, a very graphic account of a *séance* with Mr. HOME-LYON, the most lucky of spiritual mediums. But it was not lucky for the *Cornhill*. English society was alarmed; it was humbug or the d——; humbug they did not mind so much, but society is in great dread of the other fellow. I am assured that the circulation of the magazine fell off several thousands of copies on the appearance of Mr. BELL'S report, which was simply what he saw, heard, felt, or if you please, imagined. Why English readers, who are so eager for every sort of sensation, and who are not very particular about the means of excitement, should have taken such alarm at Mr. BELL'S story of a *séance*, is difficult to explain. It was as unreasonable as the mobbing of the brothers DAVENPORT, who have gone to try their luck at Moscow and Constantinople, and may probably be heard of in due course at Pekin and Jeddo.

England spends the Easter holidays at Paris. We go and come at all prices, down to very moderate ones indeed. A Committee in the Strand has made its arrangements to take a man to Paris, lodge him nicely for a week, furnish him a ticket to the Exposition, and bring him home again for thirty-one shillings—say $7 50. At that rate it will be a little cheaper to go than to stay at home; and as the living—for at the above rate a man must eat himself—in Paris is a trifle cheaper than here, you can judge how many are likely to accept such an offer.

The printing of the general catalogue of the Exposition was a credit to French typography. I do not know that New-York could beat it. It contains 2,200 octavo pages, and was all put to press on the night of the 31st of March, on forty presses. At 5 A. M., 400 stitchers were at work; at 12, copies were delivered at the office of the Minister of the Interior, and at 2 o'clock P. M. 2,500 copies were on sale. In thirty-six hours 307 reams of paper had been consumed in this rapid manufacture. The 40 editions are expected to consume 10,000 reams.

The English correspondents, up to this time, have been chiefly engaged in depreciating the merits of the Exhibition generally, and puffing the English refreshment contractors—two Australians, who came "home" by way of California and New-York, and picked up a few notions on the way. They took over a full supply of blonde barmaids, who are more attractive than any thing or body in the British Department. On Sunday they rigorously close the bar during church hours, and walk in solemn procession to the English chapel. At one o'clock the *pêl el* sparkles once more. But more of th s in my next. I cannot find out from the English papers that there is any American Department, or that it has been opened. There is, indeed, a narrow streak on the plan I have bought and am diligently studying, labeled "United States;" but it is so very narrow that a magnifying glass is required not to miss it. Plan in hand I shall hunt for it; and if there is a United States Department, I shall find it. There is a wild rumor that the great country beyond the ocean does not make as good a show as one of the petty and barbarous States of North Africa. This may be British malice. MONADNOCK.

INDIANS ON THE FRONTIER.

CAMP OF MESQUIET, FRONTIER OF TEXAS,
Saturday, April 6, 1867.

Living on racer-beef and grazing horses on sage bush, without change in prospect, places one in condition to read of the late massacres of whole commands by hostile Indians with fear and trembling. These massacres may any day be repeated. There is no doubt that the Indians can concentrate from 4,000 to 6,000 warriors at any point within 1,000 miles of the scene of either of the late wholesale murders, some put the number even at 10,000, which is probably much too large, but even 2,000 is a large body enough to cut off or capture any one or two company post or command. This attacking garrison posts in force by organized bodies of Indians is a new thing, certainly within the present century, until the last year we have only had to contend with small parties of Indians, whose object was more theft than regular warfare. One company was enough for a post, and a single company of regular soldiers, either of infantry or cavalry, was a sufficient force to penetrate any of their territory. Recent events show plainly that a whole regiment may have all it can contend with. The difficulty of an Indian campaign can only be appreciated by those who understand what it is. Those who have been connected with them or had charge of one can well understand the delays attending getting started and the many obstacles in the way of any rapid movement. The Indians are always aware of its strength, design and destination. These campaigns are well enough, and must be resorted to. They scatter the Indians, destroy their settlements and prevent their securing supplies for the support of their families. This is a great point gained; but it is not all. Posts in an Indian country must be strong enough to defend themselves.

What will our people think of the massacre of a whole garrison by Indians within one year from our having a force in the field sufficiently strong to have not only annihilated the whole South, but to have swept over the whole Indian country, although it is thousands of miles in extent? What will foreign nations think of us or our Government, in permitting little posts to be established only to be gobbled up by the wild savage, while they have fresh in their minds the record of the last five years, which filled them with wonder and amazement? What should we think of the English or French, or any other nation who so scattered its army as to have cut off and massacred a company here and a detachment there, in any of their colonies or dependencies.

Within the last two or three years several investigating committees on the part of Congress have visited some portion of the Indian territory, (but a small part, however,) they held talks with the "Big Indians," embraced some of them, told them the white man was their friend, said over to them the stereotyped sayings of agents and missionaries for the last fifty years, and came away about as wise as they went, the beneficial results of their visits we are yet to see. One thing they should have learned, that is, that what are called forts are only so in name—they are but resting places, usually established (located) "contiguous to wood and water" as the Kentucky traveler has it, having little or no regard to defence. Yet as these parties are usually hurried through on some favorite stage or railroad route, they return delighted with their trip and with "the attentions they received from officers of the army on the route," (who probably gave up to them their only straw bed and slept on the ground,) and with but little knowledge of Indian character.

Congress spends much time in discussing Indian affairs, and in concocting numerous schemes. The most ridiculous one was to send "a priest, a warrior and a trader" as a Board of Inspectors to visit the tribes and report for the information of such officers of the army as Gens. Pope, Sully, Heintzelman, Mason, Thomas, Sheridan and a hundred others that might be named who have spent more years with the Indians than this Board would hours. This scheme, however, met with but little favor. It is hoped that some one may be adopted that may meet the requirements of the present unsettled, undecided and "dilly-dallying" condition of affairs.

The posts on the frontier of Texas have not yet suffered much, but there is not the least difficulty in an organization of Apaches, Comanches and resident Indians of Western Texas and Northern Mexico, being made strong enough to literally wipe out any one of the posts. Certainly as it is as well known to the Indians as to the soldiers themselves that the garrison of each post have a periodical time for "going out scouting," leaving but a small force for defence; and it is as well known that the posts (so-

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 5, 1867.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

After sending us yesterday the 3 o'clock closing prices of the London Stock Exchange at 12:15, apparently two hours and three-quarters ahead of time, the cable seems to have grown weary, and its other transmissions were few and comparatively unimportant. The British Government appears to be dreading some disturbance at the grand Reform demonstration to come off Monday night, and extraordinary precautions have been made to keep order.

A dispatch of indefinite paternity assures us that the Emperor of Brazil has at last signed the act abolishing Slavery throughout the Empire after twenty years—all those born subsequently to the signing of the law to be free at once.

GENERAL NEWS.

A letter received at the Indian Department from GEORGE W. DENT, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Arizona, gives the particulars of another Indian massacre. Two teams belonging to a resident of La Paz, accompanied by several travelers, were attacked by a party of about forty Apaches, and one traveler and the two drivers were killed. Two other travelers were wounded, but escaped with their comrades. The Indians rifled the wagons and carried off eighteen mules. Another party of whites coming up attempted to recover the mules, but were attacked and driven off by the Indians and their stock captured. It is feared that the citizens of La Paz will retaliate on the river bands, whose professions of friendship are suspected.

Mr. JOHN LEIGHTON, a leading operator in mining shares, was arrested on Friday in Boston, at the instance of parties in New-York. The Directors of the Franklin Mining Company of Boston had also obtained a warrant for his arrest on a charge of embezzlement, which was served soon after he was taken, upon the warrant of the New-York parties. Pending the conflict of jurisdiction, Mr. LEIGHTON remains in Boston in charge of the officers. The claims of the New-York parties upon him are not definitely known, but it is understood that they are connected with the recent speculation in the Carydon Gold and other mining companies, in which Mr. LEIGHTON has been largely interested for some time past.

A rumor spread through Covington, Ky., on Tuesday night, and was believed by many, that SAMUEL CASE, the lad who was executed in Cincinnati on that day, had come to life. According to the report, one of his hands was observed to move, and his family, thinking that life was not quite extinct, quickly obtained the services of a physician, who applied a galvanic battery to his body, and succeeded in fully restoring him to consciousness. There was no truth in the report, but it caused some excitement nevertheless.

Some villain attempted to garrote Miss EMMA CARUTHERS, at Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday night, but failed in the attempt. During the *melee* he lost his cap. The owner of the cap, JOHN PRICE, was found and arrested. He claimed the cap, but said that some thieves tried to rob him near the place where Miss CARUTHERS was attacked, and lost the cap in escaping from them. His statement was not considered satisfactory, and he was held for further investigation.

Upon liquor cases prosecuted by the Constabulary of Massachusetts, as appears by returns in the office of the Constable of the Commonwealth, the following amounts of fines have been paid in the several counties during the month of April: Suffolk, $5,191 05; Essex, $337 50; Middlesex, $729; Norfolk, $110; Franklin, $162; Worcester, $336; Plymouth, $282; Bristol, $23; Berkshire, $335; Barnstable, $155—total, $7,610 55.

Two colored children were suffocated in Philadelphia yesterday morning. The mother left them locked up in a room, and this they set fire to by playing with matches. The fire was extinguished and the children taken out dead. A young man named RICHARD KELLY was killed by an iron hook falling on his head while endeavoring to put out the flames, and the sparks from a steam-engine set fire to a building near by, which was nearly destroyed.

Last year the Mississippi River washed away a portion of the town of Napoleon, Ark., situated at the mouth of the Arkansas River, and now a still larger portion of the town has disappeared. The water the other day was sixteen feet deep in the streets, and the chances are that another season will see steamers running over the site of the city.

Lieut. RICE, with a detachment of the Second United States Infantry, on Friday night, attempted to arrest the murderers of the negroes at Nicholasville, Ky. He was resisted by a superior force and was unable to make the arrests. He was wounded in three places, but not fatally. A private soldier was also wounded.

The United States Express car on the train from St. Louis to Chicago took fire five miles above East St. Louis, and was totally destroyed, together with about $1,000 worth of goods, on Tuesday morning. The messenger saved the money safe and packing trunk. The car was switched off on a side track and left to burn, while the train passed on.

A misunderstanding as to who shall disburse the Levee Fund appropriated by the Louisiana Legislature, Gen. SHERIDAN has abolished the Board of Levee Commissioners and appointed officers to perform the duties which devolved upon the Board. By this means, it is believed the overflowed districts will be speedily relieved.

Secretary SEWARD last evening gave a State dinner to the Japanese Commissioners. Several members of the Cabinet and their wives were present. Mrs. JUAREZ, wife of President JUAREZ, of Mexico, was also present, and attracted much attention.

A fire occurred in Chicago on Friday night, involving a loss of $35,000. Four firemen, while at work in the rear of the building, were buried beneath the falling walls. Three were taken out of the ruins dead, and the other was severely injured, and will die.

Gen. HANCOCK has held a council with the chiefs of the Kiowa tribe of Indians, which resulted satisfactorily. The chiefs professed friendship for the whites, and offered to furnish guides for the troops. Gen. HANCOCK proposes to start speedily upon a hunt for the Sioux and Cheyennes.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Journal* says the Japanese Commissioners are commissioned to purchase two or three fast light-draught war-steamers, some heavy guns for fortifications, and a large quantity of machines of different kinds. They are well supplied with funds.

The Vermont Union Republican State Convention is called to meet at Montpelier on Thursday, May 30, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Treasurer, to be supported at the annual State election in September next.

Gen. SHERIDAN has issued an order modifying the State law requiring members of the Police force to be residents of the city five years, by changing it to two years, and orders Mayor HEATH to remodel the Police force, of which at least one half must be chosen from the soldiers.

A fire occurred in Rochester, N. Y., yesterday morning, destroying Palmer's block and Washington Hall block, on Main-street. Three firemen were killed by falling walls. The loss involved is estimated at $100,000.

Elevator A, at Chicago, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss $200,000. Fully insured.

The annual fair of the New-York Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association will be held at Auburn, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday next. The exhibition will be large, and liberal premiums are announced.

PELEG W. CHANDLER, Esq., of Boston, while riding Thursday afternoon, was thrown from his horse and broke his collar bone. The accident will probably detain him at home for several weeks.

The Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago Railroad depot at Cloverdale, Ind., was robbed of a considerable amount of money and valuables, and burned by thieves, on Saturday night last.

The election for Congressmen in Kentucky, by a special act of the Legislature, takes place to-day. Under the old law, the election would not have taken place until August.

Gen. STEADMAN, Revenue Collector at New-Orleans, has closed over sixty distilleries in his district for violation of the Revenue laws.

SAMUEL BLATCHFORD, Esq., was yesterday appointed by the President as Judge of the Southern District of New-York, *vice* Judge BETTS, resigned.

At a fire which occurred in St. Louis on Friday night, a man who was sleeping in the building was suffocated.

The whole region bordering on the Oachita and Black Rivers has been overflowed by recent crevasses, and the suffering and loss are incalculable.

Stages are now running from Denver to Santa Fe in five days, and they are making the trip between Denver and Salt Lake in six.

Over 100 barrels of whisky have been seized by the Revenue Collectors in Richmond within the last two days.

A courtesan, named MOLLIE GRIFFIN, committed suicide in Pittsburgh on Thursday evening by taking poison.

LOCAL NEWS.

Officer JONATHAN COWARD, of the Eighteenth Precinct, shot a butcher-cart driver named CHRISTOPHER BROWN on Friday afternoon in Twenty-fourth-street, between Lexington and Third avenues, inflicting severe wounds in the face and head, from the effects of which the injured man is now lying in a critical condition at Bellevue Hospital. The officer was on duty at the time, and claims that he shot BROWN in self-defence, while the friends of the wounded man insist that it was a deliberate attempt on the policeman's part to murder an unarmed, peaceable citizen.

An inquest held yesterday by Coroner SCHIRMER, over the body of Mrs. MARY CATHARINE THROOP, *alias* Miller, the jury found a verdict of death from abortion, committed by some person unknown to them. Suspicion is directed to a physician in Amity-street. The Police have the matter in hand.

The new License Bureau will be ready for active business in a few days at No. 308 Mulberry-street. Capt. BRACKETT's force of Police have general direction of the granting of licenses.

In the Court of Special Sessions yesterday forty-four prisoners were arraigned before Judge DOWLING, of whom twenty were found guilty of various offences.

The Revenue and the Debt—Mr. McCulloch's Statement.

The public have become so accustomed to Mr. MCCULLOCH's policy in regard to the national debt, that the current announcement of another reduction in the aggregate amount excites trifling comment and no surprise. A circumstance which has elicited expressions of astonishment and admiration from Mr. GLADSTONE, and commands the respect of foreign financiers, passes among ourselves as of the most ordinary nature. We beat the world in the haste with which we contracted enormous liabilities, and we have done more toward liquidating them than was ever done by any nation in the same brief period. We have shown that the apparent waste of expenditure neither exhausted our resources nor rendered us insensible to the obligations of debt. And having poured out wealth as freely as water to maintain the unity of the Republic, we have addressed ourselves to the task of paying the public creditor with a promptitude and energy which afford assurance of its extinction.

An unpleasant interest, however, attaches to the Treasury statement for the month of April, because of the published intimation that there will probably be no further reduction so long as the income and expenditure of the Government maintain their present ratio. It were scarcely possible, perhaps, to hope for much more at present. The measures of Congress leave no room for diminishing the payments of the Government, while the abatement of taxes and the general depression of business forbid the expectation of any large excess of receipts. The position is a difficult one, it must be admitted. On one hand the country calls for a mitigation of burdens which oppress its industry and press severely upon the enterprise and comfort of its people. On the other, the Treasury is of necessity exacting, under a determination to fulfill its obligations, and strengthen the credit of the country by a gradual diminution of its debt. With the strongest desire to lighten taxation, it will be impossible for years to come to render it other than oppressive. Happily, there is not anywhere that "ignorant impatience of taxation" which characterizes the peoples of the Old World. The burdens we are required to sustain were undertaken by the American people in their own cause, and they will pay ungrudgingly the cost of a reunited country.

And yet the fact that Mr. MCCULLOCH does not at this moment see how a continued reduction of debt may be reconciled to the present rate of revenue and expenditure, is not conclusive against a further reduction either of debt or taxation. As affairs now stand, neither may be immediately feasible. But both are of so great importance that the Secretary of the Treasury is bound to keep them constantly in view, and with proper measures on the part of Congress and the Secretary, we believe that both may be rendered practicable.

The first step necessary is to provide effectually against the losses to which the revenue has been subjected. No additional legislation is needed to enable the Secretary to prevent a repetition of known frauds, to defeat attempted compromises by detected knaves, and so to enforce the revenue laws that they shall yield to the Treasury millions of which it has heretofore been robbed. There may be obstacles to be overcome, but they are not insurmountable, as the exposure of whisky and tobacco frauds has clearly shown. And the law as it is confers power ample for any emergency. It is only necessary that the Department resolve that the law shall be enforced—that frauds shall be punished, penalties exacted, and officers held rigidly accountable for both. Let this be done at once and uniformly, and let all known appliances for the prevention or detection of swindling be brought into play, and it may be possible to obtain from present revenues the means of still further reducing both taxation and debt.

In the next place, the inevitable requirements of the Government in respect of revenue are not incompatible with a revision of the methods of raising revenue. It should be remembered that our present system is the product of necessities so sudden and imperious, that they admitted of scanty attention to the principles or details of fiscal arrangements. They afforded no time for maturing plans, or for so careful an adjustment of the several taxes that they should fall with the least possible weight upon the productive energies of the country. Hence our system is crude, ill-balanced, unscientific, oppressive, and exceedingly costly. Experience on the other side of the Atlantic has demonstrated the practicability of increasing the revenue by a simplification and reduction of the taxes imposed. It has been found that the imposition of duties upon a few articles, judiciously selected, results in a larger income than had been derived from the efforts of an omnipresent tax collector. Of these teachings our legislators, in their haste to provide for great emergencies, have been strangely unmindful. They have established a system remarkable for its complexity and vexatiousness. They have acted on the rude principle of taxing everything, and of taxing many things many times. They have rendered taxation as mischievous and depressing as a perverted ingenuity could make it. They have cherished plans which other countries have discarded. They have ignored the lessons of statists and the prevailing rules of financial economy. The result is before the country in a system of taxation which weighs unduly upon business and labor, and at the same time yields a smaller revenue than might be obtained from a simpler and less vexatious system.

We submit, then, that there is no good reason for despairing of the ability of the Treasury to resume its policy of gradually reducing the debt, without neglecting the prayers of the people for a reform and reduction of taxation. The policy essential to the attainment of both objects centres in the vigorous enforcement of existing laws, and a thorough revision of the fiscal system in the interest of the country, rather than in obedience to theories or the demands of special classes.

Agricultural Colleges.

We see it stated that the President is besieged at the present time by youthful applicants, and their friends for appointments to the Military Academy at West Point and the Naval School at Annapolis. For the few appointments of which he has the disposal, there are represented to be several thousand applicants, while it is well known that members of Congress are urgently importuned in a like manner for those of which they have the bestowal. It is generally supposed that the Military and Naval professions are gentlemanly, lazy, and offer tolerably fair pay, securing to young men a life of comparative idleness and consequent uselessness. Hence the great competition evinced by "Young America" to get appointments as cadets in the service. Brass buttons and shoulder straps have a wonderful fascination for young men, and in order to secure the privilege of wearing them they are willing to sacrifice all ambition, all energy, and all opportunity of doing good to their fellow men, and to permit, as Gen. KEARNEY once said, "their brains to ossify in a one-company post on the border."

While the Military and Naval Schools are thus calculated to rear young men to idleness, and with all the prejudice of caste for which both services have always been conspicuous, Government has recently been giving encouragement to a class of schools intended to produce results in direct opposition to those of the schools named. Congress, in July, 1862, passed an act giving to each State a portion of the public lands "for the benefit of Agriculture and the mechanic arts. The act gives an amount of land equal to 30,000 acres for each Senator and Representative to which the State is entitled. This donation is hedged with certain conditions, requiring each State to do its part in establishing its Agricultural College, and prohibiting the expenditure of the fund realized from the sale of the land in costly buildings, &c. It also sets forth that the design of the appropriation is to secure a practical education to the industrial classes, but at the same time stipulates that such students as may desire it shall receive, in addition, a scientific or classical education.

Nearly all the Northern States have accepted the land thus appropriated, and most of them have taken preliminary steps toward accomplishing the object which Congress had in view. New-York, however, has made but little progress in the matter, and hence our Agricultural College is a thing to be developed in the future. In the Western States, however, where agriculture is recognized as the backbone of prosperity, greater progress has been made, and the scheme has proved successful in every respect. Michigan was the pioneer in this movement, and now has a most flourishing Agricultural College in the interior of the State, supplied with an able corps of practical Professors, and is liberally patronized by the class for whom it is intended. Young men come from the farms during periods of leisure, and in this Institute are taught English language and literature, mathematics, civil engineering, agricultural chemistry, animal and vegetable anatomy and physiology, horticulture, bookkeeping, botany, household economy, stock breeding, entomology, and the mechanical arts as applied to agriculture. Here are botanical gardens, fruit orchards, propagating houses, conservatories, museum, libraries, choice breeds of stock, and a large farm. Students are required, under the eyes of their teachers, to labor on the farm, in the gardens or among the stock and farm implements, from two to four hours per day, according to the season, whereby they practically apply that knowledge which is theoretically taught in the lecture rooms. A graduate of this college may know little of Latin or Greek, but is generally competent to fill a desk in a counting-room, to engage in commercial or mercantile pursuits, or to go out upon the broad prairies of the West and from the wild uncultivated Government acres dig his fortune and his home. His education has been practical to that degree that he is not dependent upon any particular calling, but is fitted for a rough-and-tumble fight with fortune, in whatever shape it comes. He is a free, independent citizen, at liberty to indulge in ambitious dreams, and to employ his energies in realizing their brightest promises. He is bound by no "red tape," and has not to wait for the death or resignation of any "senior in rank" to ensure his promotion. Owning his own farm and possessing the ability to cultivate it, his fortune lies in his own hands.

Michigan is but little ahead of other Western States, nearly all of them having made some advances toward securing similar advantages for their industrial classes. It costs but little in any of them to secure the advantages of these agricultural schools, and they are rapidly becoming popular. The Southern States, not being considered in the Union at the time of the passage of the act, are at present deprived of its privileges; but so soon as they shall have been "reconstructed," they will have their share of the Agricultural College lands. In no section of the country can such schools be of more service than in the Southern States, where reckless expenditure, carelessness, and what Northern people call "shiftlessness" have ever characterized all their agricultural attempts.

If some of those thousands of young men who are applying for appointments in the military and naval schools knew what an aimless, thankless, lazy life the army and navy offers they would scarcely be so importunate in their demands, and might be induced to complete their educations in some of the Agricultural Colleges, and thereby fit themselves for professions quite as honorable as those of arms, and far better calculated to give scope to their energy and ambition.

A Backward Political Step—Reviving Commercial Life in Jamaica.

Between the political and social condition of Jamaica and the present or prospective structure of Southern society, the analogies are too remote to make a comparison of events in the two cases of any practical value.

But the political and commercial aspect of affairs in Jamaica is at this moment of far more than local interest. It is, we believe, almost the only time in the history of the British representative system—since responsible Government was fairly established—that any *backward* political step, either in home or colonial administration, has been proposed by the Crown or sanctioned by Parliament. The reduction of Jamaica from the rank of a Parliamentary to that of a Crown Colony was, however, an act in which all parties, both in the province and in the parent State, more or less heartily concurred. The local representative system, established after the epoch of emancipation, was founded on a moderately liberal basis. Every parish had a voice in the lower branch of the Legislature. For a population of less than 400,000, forty-seven popular representatives—even if the Parliamentary term extended to seven years—ought to have exercised a controlling voice in the legislation, with only nine Crown nominees to check their measures in the Senate or Legislative Council.

Looking to the cutting up of estates which followed Emancipation, and to the almost purely agricultural character of the population, a ten-pound freehold qualification for voters, and a one-thousand-pound personal property qualification for representatives was a comparatively democratic system. Most of the blacks, save those that chose deliberately to remain in a state of sloth and ignorance, must have been included among the enfranchised. And if the latter (counting among them the meaner class of white voters) had shown any reasonable appreciation of the Constitution they enjoyed and of the duties appertaining to citizenship, it is impossible to believe that any English Government, Whig or Tory, would have found Parliamentary support in abrogating the responsible system conceded to the Province, and in reducing it to its old condition of a Crown Colony. Parliamentary government in the island, in short, had become unworkable; it had ceased to be held in the slightest respect, either by intelligent residents or disinterested lookers-on; and its overthrow became necessary in the interests of social order, and with a view to the commercial health of the community.

How the political grievances of the island are likely to be redressed under the new system of legislation by nominees of the Crown, it is yet too soon to ascertain with anything like accuracy. But in a practical and industrial sense, the substitution of the new plan is found to be eminently satisfactory. There is reviving confidence among commercial men. New shipping laws of a liberal character have been put in force. Steamships, of whatever class or country, trading to, or in, or about the island, are exempt from tonnage dues. Sailing vessels carrying ice, fresh fruit, fresh fish, poultry, butter; also, those carrying only coals, those simply landing passengers, those putting in for repairs or landing with ballast, are equally exempt. These and other sensible reforms of a practical kind have tended greatly to revive confidence in business circles generally: and if political theorists of the advanced school are for the time slightly confounded in finding satisfactory legislation of any kind even possible under a non-parliamentary system, the facts of the case may, nevertheless, as well be noted.

TOWN TOPICS.

One of the latest and most characteristic projects of the Common Council is a resolution directing an official inquiry to be made as to the most feasible methods of preventing the removal of the dirt and superabounding stenches from the down-town markets. There is an apparent earnestness in the tone of the resolution which shows that the Council have their heart in the matter. The Joint Committee on Markets make the cautious admission that there are certain objections to the present system. They even go so far as to hint that the facilities for the transaction of business might be increased. But what they have set themselves to, in ordering a commission of inquiry, involves the careful preservation of the existing market buildings in their present architectural shape, and with all their immemorial surroundings, so that those who have been long privileged to do their marketing in the lower wards shall not have their accustomed senses of seeing or smelling in any way disturbed. The movement is not unlikely to be attended with success.

At the last session of the Legislature a few important changes were made in the Militia Law of the State, which the National Guard have already found to be of great advantage. Before the law was thus modified, every citizen was required, under penalty of a fine, to drill once a year with the uniformed militia, and the fines thus accruing were devoted to a fund for the equipment of the regular organizations. This system proved a signal failure, both in its operation and its results. The machinery it employed was complicated and inefficient, the fines collected were small, and no proper inducements or privileges were offered to young men to enlist and serve faithfully an allotted term in the uniformed regiments. Under the amendments to the law a radical change in these respects has been effected, Militiamen who continue in service during the specified seven years are thereafter insured entire exemption from jury duty, thus offering a great inducement to young men to enlist which will be certain to have the effect of filling up the National Guard ranks at once. Again, by taking the collection of fines out of the hands of political strikers, and placing it under the control of the Brigade Courts-martial, who have a direct interest in collecting such penalties for the support of their regiments, a source of considerable income is at once established. The accumulation of the State military fund is thereby rendered sure, and the regiments of the National Guard will not be compelled, as has hitherto been the case, to go without indispensable equipments because the State Treasury contained no funds wherewith to pay for them. Another great reform has been effected, and a source of much dissension removed, by taking from staff officers (who are the appointees of the Colonel) the privilege of voting at elections for field officers. These are some of the beneficial results which have already been manifested in the brief period since the amended law was passed; and, under the administration of the active and experienced soldiers who are at the head of the State militia, that body is fast attaining an efficiency which will bear favorable comparison with regular troops.

Such an irruption of poor but respectable patriots as those who now clog the entrances to the various municipal offices, and flood the marble halls with the unpleasant consequences of their devotion to the Virginia weed, has not been seen about the City Hall since the time when the henchmen of FERNANDO WOOD assembled to sustain him in his short-lived usurpation of authority. These persons all have a weary, anxious look, and it requires no second glance to discover that they belong to the magnanimous army of office-seekers who religiously and unselfishly believe that the public interests will be best subserved under their direction as public officers. They are attracted to the City Departments just now in consequence of the wholesale changes which are being made in the principal offices—especially the Comptroller's, Street Commissioner's and Tax Commissioner's. The clerks, whose fate has not been sealed, are distressingly nervous; those who have received their *congé* are full of ire; the new appointees are jubilant, and the expectants, though weary, are yet hopeful, though experimentally conscious of what is meant by the "indolence of office." Among the removals from the Tax Commissioners' office recently, has been Hon. JOHN FOX, present Member of Congress as well as Supervisor, (the latter office $2,000 a year salary.) Mr. FOX held the position of Deputy Collector of Assessments, a fee office, worth at least $10,000 per annum. The entire bureau of assessments is entirely unnecessary, and ought to be abolished. The work which it does at a heavy expense might very easily be performed by the tax collectors, and be paid for by salary instead of fees.

We had a notice in yesterday's issue of the TIMES of the election of officers in the management of "the Society Library" for the current year. A good many people of the better class know all about the origin, rise and present *status* of this old institution; but that admitted, it would not follow that one in a hundred, even of the moderately-well informed class of our citizens, would find their way to the present site of the Library, old as it is, without the aid of a Police Captain, or some officer of about that grade. There may be no serious loss to the intellectual health of society resulting from this fact. But as to the opportunities of access to our City libraries generally, there is a noticeable defect. Some of those libraries that the general public have heard of and could easily "spot" do not present any very great attractions to the thinking class of readers. About others there is an exclusive aspect which forbids the approach of unsophisticated and diffident folks. Surely there might be profit in discussing this question.

The Registrar of Vital Statistics has sought to impress upon the minds of physicians, clergymen and undertakers the necessity of a strict registration of births, marriages and deaths in the Metropolitan Health District. Slowly but surely this functionary has been working, until the old, careless and unreliable system of record has given place to one which is nearly perfect. A certain German newspaper, at the last meeting of the Health Board, applied for permission to publish from this record all the marriages of Germans, under the plea of assisting the public morality by bringing to light many a case of bigamy. The Board took no action on the application, and we trust that it never will, except to refuse it. It is fair to presume that persons who desire to publish their marriages to the world will do so through the advertising columns of the Press. There are thousands of cases in which publicity would be undesirable, and would work positive harm. Records of this delicate character should be kept as far as possible out of the grasp of sensation newspapers.

Those of our readers who have found a sort of quasi-rural recreation and a tolerant temperance law on recent Sundays, in the commercial capital of New-Jersey, will be apt to reap an indifferent harvest of comfort to-day, even if the weather should turn out moderately fair. The municipal authorities of the bordering town, we hear, have resolved to close the saloons of high and low degree, discriminating only in favor of those that are devoted to sarsaparilla and ice-cream. A large and growing local revenue is thus likely to be sacrificed deliberately on the altar of principle. New-Jersey seems to rise to the occasion, both in national and village politics, with strides that promise to defy competition even in New-England. Those who find these matters subject of congratulation have now the opportunity for indulging in a general exchange of compliments.

It is not easy to judge whether the prevailing high prices in the Meat Market are owing to the falling off in the supplies from the great grazing districts of the West, or to the combination of dealers. Both influences have been doubtless more or less brought to bear on the unprotected consumer. The slightest deficiency in the weekly drove for our market here is always an excuse for an advance in retail prices of from ten to fifteen per cent. We are getting used to this sort of thing; and it is a question whether we had not better try and bear it quietly, so that good digestion may wait on appetite, whatever we have to pay for the joint.

Great Fire in Rochester—Loss $100,000—Several Lives Lost.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Saturday, May 4.

There was a great fire in this city this morning, involving a loss of over $160,000 in property and three or more lives.

The fire began soon after midnight, and continued till 8 o'clock this morning, when it was checked.

PALMER'S block in Main-street, and several stores adjoining, were destroyed; also the Washington Hall block in the same street. The latter was a large and elegant building, the hall being used for popular exhibitions. When its immense roof fell in this morning, three or more men were buried in the ruins.

The charred and mangled bodies of JOHN PIKE, HENRY FOUCHER and JOSEPH WORRETT were taken from the ruins and conveyed to the dead-house.

It is now feared that several other persons perished, and a further search is being made for the bodies.

The following is a list of the principal sufferers:

James Palmer, owner of the block and stock of pyrotechnics: loss $25,000; insurance $8,500. The loss of the Monroe Estate on buildings is $7,000, which is insured. A. S. Pendry, drug-store; loss $10,000; insured George Hoyt, flour-store; loss small; insured. N. Winegar, harness-shop; loss about $400; insured. E. P. Bell, fancy-store; loss $300: insured. N. Stern, grocery-store; loss $1,500; insured. J. Chapman, hotel-keeper; loss $1,500; insured. J. S. Black, fixtures and musical instruments; loss $1,500. J. Graham, loss on house and effects $5,000; insured in full. Washington Hall Block, Jabez Collins, of Hartford, owner; loss $30,000; insured $17,000. C. M. Tyler, agent of the Hall, loss $1,000; insured $500. Brown & Co., bakers; loss $1,000. H J. Rikard, paper-store; loss light; insured. J. and J. Cooper, drug-store; loss light; insured.

The other occupants of the building suffered slight loss, and were mostly insured.

Fires in St. Louis—Loss of Life.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, May 4.

A building in Second-street, between Olive and Locust, occupied by TEASDALE & Co. and J. B. FENBY, commission merchants; W. C. WHITTINGHAM, provision broker, and BURK & JORET, box manufacturers, was burned last night. Loss from $12,000 to $15,000, which is fully insured. A man who was sleeping in the building was suffocated.

The boarding-house of Mrs. MASTERSON was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. A woman named JULIA KING perished in the flames. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Burning of an Elevator at Chicago—Firemen Killed.

CHICAGO, Saturday, May 4.

Elevator A, on Sixteenth-street, belonging to ARMOUR, DOLE & CO., was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss $200,000, which is fully covered by insurance. Elevator B caught fire several times, but by the exertions of the firemen serious damage was prevented. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Six firemen were buried in the ruins at No. 89 South Water-street, last night, three of whom were taken out alive and but little injured. The others were dead when found.

The Steamship Manhattan.

QUEENSTOWN, Saturday, May 4.

The steamship *Manhattan*, from New-York, arrived at this port to-day.

WASHINGTON.

FIRST REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE BUSINESS OF THE SENATE UNDER THE TENURE OF OFFICE ACT—THE TABLES OF REJECTIONS ON CERTAIN OFFICES.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 3, 1867.

In compliance with the requirements of the seventh section of the Civil Tenure Act, the Executive Clerk of the Senate, Gen. DEWITT C. CLARKE, has furnished to the several heads of Departments a complete list of all persons who were nominated to and rejected by the Senate, together with a list of the nominations not acted upon, during the last session of the Thirty-ninth Congress, the first session of the Fortieth Congress, and the special Executive Session of the Senate which closed April 20. An analysis of these lists furnishes some curious illustrations of the character of the contests between the President and the Senate. Some nominations were fought through all three sessions, and only filled at the very last moment. In the Fifth Wisconsin and Fifth Missouri Districts, nine different nominations were rejected in each case for the position of Collector of Internal Revenue. Other districts were almost as resolutely contested, but none shows quite so high a number of slaughtered patriots as these two. The Fifth Wisconsin District is represented by Gen. AMASA COBB, and the Fifth Missouri by Col. J. W. MCCLURG. They both finally secured acceptable Collectors. The total number of rejections at the last session of the Thirty-ninth Congress was 396, and 152 nominations were not acted upon. At the first session of the Fortieth Congress the number of rejections was 342, and the number of nominations not acted on was 11. At the special Executive Session of the Senate the number of rejections was 200, and of nominations not acted upon 24, making a total of 938 nominations rejected by the Senate from Dec. 3, 1866, to April 20, 1867. The total number of nominations sent to the Senate during that time was nearly 2,500, exclusive of military nominations, and of this number a total of less than 40 offices were left unfulfilled. As specimens of the contests over the offices, I select several of the most prominent.

To begin with the Brooklyn Post-office, the record is as follows:

1—Thomas Kinsella; rejected. 2—Matthew McMahon; rejected. 3—S. H. Roberts; rejected. 4—John W. Hunter; rejected. 5—Thomas Kinsella; rejected. 6—Matthew McMahon; rejected. 7—S. H. Roberts; confirmed.

The Newburgh Post-office was finally left vacant after the following record:

1—J. H. Reeve, rejected. 2—J. H. Reeve; rejected 3—W. A. Boyce; rejected. 4—James Lomas; rejected. 5—B. H. Mace; rejected. 6—J. H. Reeve; rejected.

On the small village of Mount Morris, New-York, the rejections were as follows:

1—Norman Seymour; rejected. 2—Norman Seymour; rejected. 3—George S. Whitney; rejected.

The office of Collector of Customs, at Philadelphia, was almost as warmly contested as any. Here is the list:

1—William Harbeson; rejected. 2—W. F. Johnston; rejected. 3—William Goodwin; rejected. 4—Peter A. Lyle; rejected. 5—Joseph H. Cake; confirmed.

For the office of Naval Officer there is the following formidable list, and quite as many for Surveyor of Customs:

1—Joseph R. Flannigan; rejected. 2—Sydenham E. Ancona; rejected. 3—L. P. Ashmead; rejected. 4—Arthur D. Markley; rejected. 5—C. J. Biddle; rejected. 6—John Cassin; rejected. 7—Alfred Gilmore; rejected. 8—David R. Porter; rejected. 9—Robert Thompson; rejected. 10—D. W. C. Baxter; confirmed.

The contests over the Internal Revenue Collectorship in the First Pennsylvania District show the following list of casualties:

1—Alex. L. Crawford; rejected. 2—Charles Abel; rejected. 3—Alex. L. Crawford; rejected. 4—W. J. Jackson; rejected. 5—Charles Abel; confirmed.

Representatives KELLEY's and MYER's Districts, as well as THAD. STEVENS' and others, were contested for with equal tenacity. This is sufficient to show the nature of the fight between the Senate and the Executive, though the list might be indefinitely extended.

Among the statistics of the war the following figures are very interesting, as showing the consumption of ordnance stores during the great rebellion. Possibly the figures may have been printed before, but they are correct, however, being from the official records:

Cannon—number	7,832
Artillery carriages—number	11,787
Artillery projectiles (shot and shell)—number	6,335,595
Grape and canister shot—pounds	6,569,999
Field artillery ammunition—rounds	2,862,177
Small arms, muskets, rifles, carbines and pistols	3,477,635
Swords, sabres and lances	344,475
Infantry accoutrements—complete sets	2,146,175
Cavalry accoutrements—complete sets	216,371
Horse equipments—sets	549,544
Two-horse artillery harness—sets	24,164
Horse blankets—number	732,526
Cartridges for small arms—number	1,022,176,474
Percussion caps for small arms—number	1,220,555,435
Cannon-primers	10,281,305
Fuses for shell	4,226,377
Gunpowder—pounds	26,410 054
Nitre—pounds	6,595,152
Lead in pigs and bullets—pounds	20,416,295

This only includes what was consumed in the army, and not what was used by the navy.

CYMON.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 4.

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The following is a statement of the public debt on May 1, 1866:

Debt Bearing Coin Interest.

Five per cent. bonds	$198,431,350 00
Six per cent. bonds of 1867 and 1868	15,379,641 80
Six per cent. bonds of 1881	283,746,260 00
Six per cent. five-twenty bonds	1,031,146,150 00
Navy pension fund	12,500,000 00
Total	$1,541,203,341 80

Debt Bearing Currency Interest.

Six per cent. bonds	$12,922,000 00
Three years' compound interest notes	134,774,510 00
Three year seven-thirty notes	549,419,200 00
Total	$697,115,710 00
Matured debt not presented for payment	$11,932,540 32

Debt Bearing no Interest.

United States notes	$374,247,687 00
Fractional currency	28,975,379 46
Gold certificates of deposit	13,400,440 00
Total	$418,623,506 46
Total debt	2,668,875,098 58
Amount in the Treasury—Coin	114,250,444 09
Amount in Treasury Currency	33,838,558 24
Total in Treasury	$148,089,002 33
Amount of debt, less cash in the Treasury	$2,520,786,096 25

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and Treasurers' returns in the Department on the 1st of May, 1867.

HUGH MCCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

By comparing this with the statement of April 1, it is shown that the debt bearing coin interest has increased $41,821,750; the debt bearing currency interest has decreased $37,165,070; the matured debt not presented for payment has decreased $893,118, and the debt bearing no interest has increased $1,398,162 50, making the increase to the total debt during the month $5,161,724. The amount of coin in the Treasury during the same period has increased $8,292,966 87; and the amount of currency has decreased $490,268 28, leaving the amount of debt less cash in the Treasury on May 1, $2,641,974 19 less than on April 1.

AFFAIRS AT THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The amount of fractional currency received from the Printing Bureau at the Treasury Department, for the week ending to-day, is $535,500. The amount sent away during the week is as follows: Assistant Treasury at New-York, $100,000; United States Depository at Chicago, $50,000; to National Banks and others, $147,364—total, $297,364. The United States Treasury holds in trust for National Banks, as security for circulating notes, $340,607,450; for deposits of public money, $38,860,950. Total securities held, $379,468,400. The following is a statement of the weekly disbursements: War Department, $3,163,603; Navy Department, $1,382,321; Interior Department, $350,468—Total, $4,896,352. National Bank currency issued to-day, $123,900. The fractional currency redeemed during the week amounted to $283,400.

The receipts from the Internal Revenue to-day were $821,471 38, making the total amount for the week ending to-day, $5,890,371 49, and total amount since the beginning of the fiscal year, $233,179,040 70.

The receipts for Customs from April 21 to the 30th, inclusive, at Philadelphia, were $305,457 04; Baltimore, $183,301 47. From Boston from April 21 to 27, they were $333,873 99, and from Philadelphia, for that period, $50,712 39. The statement of the receipts at the port of New-York have not been received since those reported up to the 20th of April. At San Francisco, from March 25 to the 30th, inclusive, the amount received from this source of revenue was $168,678 39. Total in the above, $1,042,023 28.

INDIAN MASSACRE IN ARIZONA.

A communication which has been received at the Bureau of Indian Affairs from GEORGE W. DENT, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Arizona Territory, and dated La Paz, during the month of March last, reports another melancholy massacre of American citizens by the Apaches of Central Arizona. On the 2d of that month two teams belonging to a

AFFAIRS IN CANADA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Wednesday, May 1, 1867.

Our Government, it is said, have under consideration to send twelve picked riflemen to England this Summer to compete at the rifle matches which take place at Wimbledon. The object is to show to the parent State that Canadians have not degenerated, but are as good with the rifle as any Englishman, Irishman or Scotchman. The Government will, of course, defray all expenses, and the best shots in the Province will be selected. This city will send some splendid marksmen, if needed. Competition every year for some time past has done much to give our volunteers and others proficiency in shooting with the rifle, and it will be something worth talking about if our crack shots can carry off some of the prizes at Wimbledon.

A CANADIAN TRAGEDIAN.

A star has at length arisen in our theatrical firmament, and the Press of this city has been ringing the changes upon the appearance of a young tragedian, bearing the name of McKEE RANKIN. He is certainly a young man of more than ordinary ability, and evidently destined to shine as a star of the first magnitude. His appearance at the Lyceum Theatre was greeted by large audiences, and he intends shortly to proceed to England. He has come forth quite unexpectedly, and it will be a wonder if he does not miserably fail in England. Too lavish praise has been bestowed upon him, and he will suffer by it. He is the son of a member of Parliament living in the western section of the Province.

A SOLDIER POET.

The One Hundredth Regiment, now stationed at Ottawa, which is principally composed of Canadians, has a poet in its ranks named CARROL RYAN, who was brought up in the vicinity of Hamilton. He published a small volume of poems before joining the regiment, and has another in the press, which is said to contain some excellent pieces. It is something rare for a common soldier to write poetry, but RYAN had the gift when he entered the army.

THE ANTI-RITUALISTIC MOVEMENT.

The Episcopal Bishop of Ontario has addressed a letter to the Vestry of St. George's Cathedral, Kingston, in which he endeavors to set himself right with regard to the ritualistic question. He asserts that the views he some time ago expressed upon the subject have been misrepresented, and berates his assailants accordingly. The Bishop is too excitable altogether; if he was misrepresented it was by the reporters who took down his words; but he confines himself to the comments upon what he said. It is to be feared that Bishop LEWIS has a leaning in favor of ritualism. His admissions with regard to certain innovations show it. The letter in question is ill-judged, and will add fuel to the flame. The matter, however, will come up at the Synod, shortly to be held.

FROM THE GOLD REGIONS

We have rather favorable reports from the Quinte Gold Mining District. Operations are about to be resumed in the Richardson mine, and we will soon know more of the value of that mine. The Cariboo mine, newly discovered, gives promise of a good yield, for the company now working it report that one pan of dirt on being washed produced $1 in gold. The vein is four inches wide, but nothing is known of its extent. Gold has also been found at Bridgewater, in Elzevir, and on Lot 7, eleventh concession of Hungerford. It is likewise reported that Mr. BELL, mineralogist, has made an assay of a sample of material from land on lot No. 10, first concession of Elzevir, and the result is two ounces yielded four grains of washed gold, equal to three grains of fine gold. He also reports very favorable indications of mineral wealth from other parts of the same township. The Chaney suit with reference to the Richardson mine is in a fair way of being arranged very soon.

CANADA AT THE EXPOSITION.

It is reported from Paris that Canada takes the lead of all the British colonies at the great Exposition there. The Commissioners have done their work well, and great credit is awarded them for the assiduity with which they have attended to their duties. The dominion will keep a good place next to her rival, the United States, and only be inferior in some respects.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

It is rumored that Mr. KENNETH MCKENZIE claims $50,000 from the United States Government for defending the Fenians who were tried in this city. The thing is perfectly preposterous.

A convict named MERRILL, while being conveyed from Sherbrooke to the Penitentiary at Kingston, made his escape by jumping out of the window of a railway car, near Belleville. He was ironed to another convict but managed to file the chain. How he got the file is a mystery. His crime was forgery.

Vice Admiral DE LA RONCIERE LE NOURRI, of the French Navy, accompanied by Viscount DE LATOUR DU PINVIGNES, are on a visit to this Province.

Great destruction has been caused by the floods in the St. Lawrence on account of the breaking up of the ice. Three Rivers was completely under water for some time.

EDWARD CROXALL, of Brooklin, near Whitby, was the other day arrested for inciting one DELONG to set fire to a tannery owned by CROXALL, for the purpose of obtaining the insurance money. He eluded the constable who arrested him, and has made good his escape.

The regular steamboat lines between this city and Montreal have commenced their trips for the season. These steamers run all the rapids of the St. Lawrence.

THE EIGHT HOUR LAW.

The Workingmen's Demonstration in Chicago—Letters from President Johnson and Others—The Tone of the Speeches.

The Chicago papers of Thursday devote much space to the workingmen's demonstration in that city on the preceding day, of which some account was given by telegraph.

MAYOR RICE'S SPEECH.

The first speaker was Hon. J. RICE, Mayor of the city, who said:

Fellow-citizens of the City of Chicago, of the State of Illinois and of the United States of America: [Voices—"Bully for you," and cheers.] This day has been set apart by a vast number of earnest men as a day of rejoicing—a day of rejoicing that the Legislature of the State of Illinois, at their recent session, enacted a law which declares that one-third of a day, or eight hours out of twenty-four, shall be the legal time for a laboring man to work. They rejoice for the reason that they believe it is one step in advance which is to elevate that large class of workingmen, as they are termed, in the United States of America; they believe it is one step to elevate them to the plane where they rightfully belong, and where their own comfort and the content and happiness of their families and their rights as men shall be more nearly approached. It would not be profitable to you, nor becoming in me, to attempt any argument with regard to the relation betweeen capital and labor. * * * What I want to impress upon your minds, gentlemen, today, is that this is a great change. I would beg of you, and that a partly the reason I am here to-day, to approach this matter with reason, calmness and conciliation. I ask you to be willing to concede that there are two sides to the question, that you may give the subject the attention and thought that reasonable men do. [A Voice—"We want eight hours' work and eight hours' pay."] That is a question you have to settle for yourselves, and I will stand by you as long as I can. I believe that every man in this world works in the hope that the day will come when he will have to work no more. I know that but very few ever reach that coveted end, but it is none the less the hope that buoys up the man of toil. But I came here to urge that however steadfast you pursue this, however much assured you are, you should look forward to this taing with calmness, and it you find there is any way to accomplish your end by compromise, you will accept it.

Letters from various persons were then read, among them the following:

FROM GOV. FLETCHER, OF MISSOURI.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., April 30, 1867.

To A. C. Cameron, Chairman:

My spirit beats within me to be gone to Chicago to greet the workingmen, but I am yet too ill to travel. Tell them that with earnestness of heart and soul my voice shall be heard in their behalf throughout the great valley, wherever laws are made, and wherever capital attempts despotic rule over men—the workers. I regret that my illness deprives me of ability to be at your meeting. I am more proud of the invitation than any I have ever received in all my life.

THOMAS C. FLETCHER.

FROM GOV. OGLESBY, OF ILLINOIS.

SPRINGFIELD, April 26, 1867.

DEAR SIR: * * * I shall greatly regret if any one business or interest of our State shall suffer, even temporarily, from an immigration practically of the provisions of a law, which I feel sure time will prove to have been founded in wisdom and based on intelligent principles. I am pleased to learn that the friends of the law are determined to adhere to an honorable purpose, to seek no advantage not fairly given by the spirit and purpose of the law. It would be better in the beginning to yield to some inconvenience rather than by insisting upon doubtful rights or privileges to incur the taunt that a respect for or attachment to the principles of the law did not so much control their action as a disposition to secure a technical advantage to which, in justice, they could lay no claim. I am pleased to hear, (what naturally all expected,) that our workingmen are asking nothing not consistent with a reasonable demand, and that they are determined, in a kind but decided and peaceful manner, to insist upon their rights only. Very respectfully yours,

H. J. OGLESBY.

THE SPEECHES.

Hon. A. J. KUYKENDALL was then introduced. The following is an abstract of his remarks:

We have the teachings of ancient times that it is proper to divide the twenty-four hours into equal parts. It is as proper now as then, and by this means we shall have eight hours for labor, eight hours for rest and eight hours for the improvement of the mind. In this Government the power is in the hands of the people, and to have an enlightened Government we must have an enlightened people. For this the people must have time to study the principles of their Government. Study is just as necessary as physical labor. But capital and labor never have or can unite. Capital will never be content unless it control labor. The speaker saw that some of the papers here have advocated the formation of coöperative establishments. But they always figured 10 per cent for the interest of the capital. But that is three or four times what it should be. When capital is made to recognize the right of the laboring man to one-third of his time, his audience must then see that the laws do not allow the capital to tax the producing wealth of the country three or four times more than its annual increase. Capital must not be allowed to be centralized in the hands of a few. The reform must never cease. If the laboring classes produce the wealth, they must control it; and if all the workingmen agree upon this, success is certain. The opposition are wily. After the laboring classes have elected a member of the Legislature, capital goes and buys him. He was satisfied that they are in earnest. No great reform was ever accomplished without some sacrifices. He wished them Godspeed in this work, and any aid which he could give would be given with the best of feeling. [Applause.]

MR. TREVELLICK.

Mr. RICHARD TREVELLICK was next introduced, and was received with great cheering. He would propose the health of the Legislature of Illinois and its Governor for the work they had done in behalf of the workingmen. He would that his voice might extend to the limits of the city. Like the "rats" in Union printing offices there were some men who gave their influence against the movement, and he wished them to hear him. He believed this to be God's work. The day must be divided into sleep, recreation and amusement, with the one-third for labor. This was a divine law. He was glad to stand there with the Mayor. He was a late convert and he was a good one, because he was a great one. Why was it that men were here from other countries? Had they made no effort to sever the ties that bound them to their native land? They came because there labor had been oppressed. These men never would forget their homes, but they were obliged to seek a kinder shore beyond the Atlantic. They would remember that what happened to one nation might happen to another. They were this day entered upon a serious question. What had disfranchised so many millions in Europe? The same cause was at work among them, and would, if it could, grind them into the dust. Let them look back two years ago. He remembered how few were the sheltering arms that were stretched about them. To-day he was rejoiced at the change. Labor should be made attractive. Legislation hitherto had done nothing to effect this. In Michigan alone $16,000,000 had been spent for capital, and not $16,000 for the laborer. He asked them now to bury the political hatchet and demand that the Government be administered for the benefit of toiling freemen.

GEN. WALLACE.

Gen. M. R. M. WALLACE was introduced, and was received with hearty cheers. When these had subsided, he remarked that if there was any position of which a man might be proud, it was that from which he looked into the faces of honest men. It had been said that the wealth of the country had been produ ed by the laboring man. The working man does produce the wealth of the nation. This gathering was but one pulsation of the heart beating with hostility to tyranny. The contest was now between labor and oppression. Here the laws came from the men. Power and sovereignty come from the people, and they were to say what laws should exist. It was not merely a contest between capital and labor. It was a fight between monopoly and labor. It was the concentration of capital that oppressed the laboring man. Where De Haro kept emoluments and power they will oppress labor. He was glad that the first day of May had seen them taking a stand in this matter. The speaker retired amid loud applause.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. A. C. CAMERON then advanced to the stand and read the following resolutions, which had been prepared by the Trades Assembly:

Whereas, By a recent act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois a law was passed making eight hours a legal day's work in the absence of a written contract to the contrary; and

Whereas, A number of the employers of this city, with a view to destroy the effect and original intention of such a law, have determined to insist upon the adoption of the hour system; and

Whereas, The position and desire of the mechanics of Chicago have been grossly misrepresented, either through ignorance or design, which misrepresentation is calculated to injure alike both the employer and employe, and in order to give a full and official expression to our intention; therefore

Resolved, That we workingmen of Chicago, that we will maintain at all hazards, the principle that eight hours shall constitute a legal day's work, under the sanction of law, and that we denounce the high-handed action of the employers who have, and who propose to discharge their workmen for declining to work more than eight hours per day.

Resolved, That the question of wages is of secondary importance, and that we have never proposed to demand ten hours' pay for eight hours' work, or any other sum which would not be equitable.

The resolutions were passed with great applause.

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

A meeting of the Chicago Trades Assembly was held on Tuesday evening, at which the following letter from President JOHNSON was read:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29.

SIR: Your very kind letter of the 26th inst. has just been received, in which you invite me to be present in Chicago at a mass meeting of the workingmen of that city on the 1st proximo. I regret sincerely that my public duties will prevent me from doing more than to express to you, and those you represent, my thanks for your courtesy and my warmest wish for the success of all your endeavors to benefit, protect and elevate the laboring men of our country, in whose welfare I have ever been and am now most deeply interested.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant, ANDREW JOHNSON.

To the Executive Committee.

NEWSPAPER COMMENTS.

Referring editorially to the demonstration, the Chicago *Tribune* says:

"The workmen seem to be divided into three parties: 1. Those who are for eight hours at all hazards, utterly reckless of the consequences to themselves, to employers and to the general public. 2. Those who are for the eight-hour rule, but not in favor of a strike, nor in favor of earning less money per day. 3. Those who are in favor of working only eight hours, but willing also to work for wages reduced in the proportion of the amount of labor. Behind these are the vast numbers who are employed by the week or the piece, who are willing that a strike should succeed, provided it does not interfere with their employments, or in other words, who are willing to take all the advantages that may follow a strike, but take no risk in its losses, present or remote. Of those several classes the first composed almost exclusively the procession yesterday. The others took no part in it.

So far as the strike is considered, it now becomes an issue of endurance. Within half a day's ride of Chicago all manner of mechanical labor can be had at ten hours. There is not an article manufactured in Chicago that may not be made a hundred miles hence, and brought hither and sold cheaper than it can be produced and sold here for, under the eight-hour rule. Against a competition of that kind manufacturers will make no effort. They will save money by closing their shops, and, if the demand be persisted in, by removing their machinery to other points. It is a hopeful sign that in a contest of this magnitude as this the large majority of the workingmen take no active part against their employers, and it is to the coolness and persevering efforts of the men who yesterday lined the sidewalks, and did not form part of the procession, that the public must look for a speedy and satisfactory result of the eight-hour business, and for the restoration to practical sense of the zealots who propose to sacrifice all things to gain an empty, profitless and expensive end.

The Chicago Eight-Hour Mob on Thursday.

Dispatches from Chicago to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, dated 2d inst., give the subjoined account of the proceedings of the eight-hour men on that day:

"This morning a mob of several hundred eight-hour men took the war path on the West Side, their chief object being to close up establishments in which ten-hour men were at work. Their first raid was upon the lumber-yard of KING & BROS., which they summarily closed up. They then visited three or four other lumber-yards in that part of the city, and the planing-mill of GOSS & PHILLIPS, and compelled the proprietors to suspend operations and their employes to leave the premises. Their next demonstration was upon the lumber-yards of H. M. PAYSON & BRO. and BIGELOW & BROS. Rushing into these yards with wild yells and shouts for the eight-hour law, &c., they were about to eject the men engaged at work, when they encountered Sergt. GARRITY and his posse. The mob was too strong numerically for the Sergeant and his small squad to attempt any arrests; but the policemen firmly stood their ground and insisted that the crowd must disperse. In the course of an hour and a half the excited crowd moved away from the yards, when the police force returned to the Burlington freight-house to await further developments.

After the lapse of nearly an hour, about two hundred of the mob were seen rushing down the railroad track toward the Fort Wayne freight-house, yelling like so many Indians. Nearly all were armed with sticks, clubs or pieces of lumber, while many carried stones and brickbats in their hands. As soon as this attempted flank movement was discovered, Sergt. GARRITY and his men started for the last-mentioned freight house. Then commenced a lively race between the mob and the police, each party striving to reach the building first. The police reached it about one minute before the mob, and taking a position on the platform in front of the entrance to the building, each man placed his hand upon his revolver and stood ready to repel an attack. As the mob came up, one fellow, who seemed to be a ringleader, shouted, as he picked up a huge bowlder, "Stones, boys, stones! Every devil of you get a stone!" which many of them did, while those having sticks raised them menacingly over their heads, shouting, "No ten-hour men here—the Eight-hour Law shall be obeyed," &c.; but on arriving in front of the platform, the spectacle presented by the police force checked them, and a sudden halt was made, Sergt. GARRITY informed the mob that they must disperse; that their proceedings were unlawful; that they must not interfere with other men's business, &c. After much loud talk and numerous ominous threats, the rioters finally retired from the spot. Another mob attacked a mn engaged at work at PARKER & STEARNS' sash manufactory, and dragged him into the street. He drew a revolver, and kept his assailants at bay, and finally intimidated them so as to cause their moving off in search of other game. In the struggle the object of the mob's wrath received a gash on his face and nose, the latter being injured very badly. While these acts were in progress on the west side, another mob collected on the south side, and closed up the lumber-yards of WOOD & LAWRENCE, Gillet & King, H. F. Eldridge, Eddred & Spatt, Roberts, Calkeies & Hull, Reed & Bushnell, N. B. Bradley & Co., A. R. Gray & Co., and H. F. Stouffer & Co., the sash and blind factory of Palmer, Tuttle & Co., the broom-corn warehouse of G. A. Severance, the planing mill of Hall and Trost, and the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad shops and freight-house. The Illinois Central and Rock Island elevators were also closed; the men at work were generally frightened into stopping labor, but in several intances force was employed to eject them, and at WOOD & LAWRENCE'S lumber-yard two men were nearly killed.

In consequence of the scarcity of laborers at the railroad depots, the clerks were obliged to engage in work of rolling freight, and immense piles have accumulated which are as yet untouched. Three of the ringleaders of the mob have been arrested.

The Eight Hour Movement in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Saturday, May 4.

No riotous demonstrations by the strikers are reported to-day. Squads of Police are stationed in various parts of the city, and under their protection work in some of the manufacturing establishments is partially resumed, under such temporary arrangements as can be made between the parties interested. No labor of consequence is being performed at either railroad shops or freight depots. Meetings were held in various parts of the city last night by the strikers, at which resolutions were adopted insisting in the recognition of eight hours as a legal day's work; deprecating the acts of violence committed by their fellow workmen, and expressing willingness to accept eight hours' pay for eight hours' labor.

The Eight Hour Movement in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, May 4.

No disturbances have yet occurred among the mechanics and laboring men of this city, although considerable discontent is manifested in some quarters. There is no well defined plan of action among them. Considerable numbers do not regard the movement as conducive to their interest, and continue to work at the old rates. Men who work by the piece stand aloof and take no part in the movement. Those who stop work either demand full pay for eight hours' labor or will accept only so small a reduction of wages that employers refuse the terms. No serious disturbance to the industrial interests of the city is apprehended. All differences are expected to be amicably settled within a short time.

CRIMES.

Reading of the Death Warrant to Gottlieb Williams.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, May 4.

This afternoon Sheriff HOWELL, accompanied by his Chief Deputy, ENOCH TAYLOR, Esq., JAMES E. SALTER, Esq., Assistant Solicitor, and three representatives of the Press, proceeded to Moyamensing prison for the purpose of reading the death-warrant of GOTTLIEB WILLIAMS, to the condemned man. The party was accompanied to the cell by Mr. PERKINS, Superintendent of the prison, and JOSEPH R. CHANDLER, Esq., President of the Board of Inspectors. On entering the cell the Sheriff was introduced to WILLIAMS, who received him respectfully. Sheriff HOWELL said that he had come upon a very unpleasant official duty, and he then proceeded to read the warrant in a clear and distinct manner. During the reading WILLIAMS stood leaning against the wall, and he listened intently to every word that was uttered. The 4th of June was the time named in the document as the time for the execution. At the conclusion of the reading the Sheriff remarked that the time fixed would be just one month from to-day. "Just four weeks from next Friday," WILLIAMS responded. The Sheriff then remarked to the condemned man that there were not the slightest grounds for hope for reprieve or pardon, and that he should make the best use of the brief time still left him upon earth. To this WILLIAMS replied that he would be found ready when the time came, and that for that matter he was ready now. He had nothing to prepare for; so far as the murder of Mrs. MILLER was concerned he was innocent, and he believed that the time would come when it would be proved that he had no hand in the murder. He had committed a crime when he was a boy, and he had repented of it over and over again, but the killing of Mrs. MILLER he had nothing to do with, but he was ready to suffer for it.

When the subject of religious advice and instruction was suggested to him by some of the gentlemen present, he complained that Rev. THOMAS G. ALLEN had not been more frequent in his visits to him. He said that although he had been brought up a Lutheran, he would have preferred to have a Catholic priest, "but," he continued, "if I had a Catholic priest people would have said that I made a confession to him. Any confession that I make I want to be made public, and published in the newspapers. Messrs. CHANDLER and PERKINS assured the condemned man that he could have any clergyman of any denomination that he might think proper to select. WILLIAMS said there was one favor that he would like to have, and that was the use of tobacco. This was promised him.

During the interview WILLIAMS spoke of the reports that had been put in circulation concerning his career in California. He denied ever being charged with the commission of murder while there, and remarked, incidentally, that he would have been a bad time for him to commit murder, as the Vigilance Committee was in operation. During the conversation the condemned man inveighed against one of his brothers, who had not visited him during his confinement. Another brother he boasted of as a "square man," and he expressed great anxiety that his brother should be suffered to visit him at pleasure. Throughout the painful scene WILLIAMS seemed cool, collected and intelligent; and but for the coarseness of his remarks in regard to certain persons to whom he referred, his conduct would have been unimpeachable.

A Negro Assaults a Steamboat Officer with a Razor—The Negro Drowns Himself.

From the Dubuque (Wis.) Times, April 30.

We have to record the perpetration of a horrible affair on board of one of the Northern Line packets on Friday last. The steamer *Keokuk* was lying to at the Winona (Minn.) levee, and her mate, Mr. JOHN NEWTON, was standing on the forecastle, giving directions to some of the crew. While in the performance of this duty a large negro, one of the deck hands of the boat, approached him from behind, and, without a word or any kind of warning, commenced an attack on him with a razor. The first cut he made with the terrible instrument opened a deep gash across Mr. NEWTON'S neck, and this was rapidly followed by a number of others across the head and face. One of the cuts severed one of Mr. NEWTON'S ears entirely from his head. The mate as soon as he could rushed for the after part of the boat, and then jumped into the yawl to escape from the negro, who was pursuing him. Capt. JAMES NEWTON, the master of the *Keokuk* and brother of the mate, hearing of the attack on his brother's life, grasped his revolver and hurried aft to the scene of action. As soon as he saw the negro he began to discharge his revolver at him. He had made two ineffectual shots, when the negro, perceiving his fate, jumped overboard and was drowned. The whole tragedy was but the affair of a moment. Why the negro should have attacked the mate was a mystery. The mate was a perfect stranger to him, having but recently joined the boat from Cincinnati or St. Louis. There had been no words between them, nor had anything arisen that could have given offence. The negro was a stranger to the whole crew. Nothing was known of his antecedents, although some one of the hands said he heard he had just served a term in the chain gang. Mr. NEWTON, the mate, has been in the employ of the line for some years, and is a very worthy officer.

A Little Girl Murdered by Her Grandfather—Suicide of the Murderer.

From the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.

ABSECOM, N. J., Friday, May 3.

This morning the peaceful community of Bakersville, about six miles from this place, was startled by the discovery of a murder almost as great as the Dearing family murder. Mr. JAMES YEATES attempted the murder of his grandchild, a little girl eight years of age, daughter of Capt. WASHINGTON YEATES. The following are the particulars: He went to his son's house twice, and went away. He came back the third time, the little girl being busy sewing carpet rags for her mother, when he asked her if she was going to take a walk with him this forenoon. She replied "No," but she would this afternoon, whereupon he caught her and struck her first on one side of the head and then on the other, the first blow with the edge of a hatchet, the second with the top of it. Her mother was in the yard, and her brothers and sister playing in the room with her at the time. He then went home, took a razor, and went up stairs, and on his wife following him, he pushed her back. He went to his own room and cut his throat, and getting on a box, first cut his throat, almost severing the windpipe, and then kicked the box from under himself. His wife giving the alarm, some of the neighbors went to her assistance, but found him dead. It was all done in a very few minutes. It is supposed he had become insane, and on determining to kill himself, also thought of the child, for she was a great favorite of his; he has often been heard to say when he died he wanted her to die also. It seems he has thought of it some days. Yesterday he took the little girl out on a pond of water near by, in a small boat, three different times. It is supposed he wanted to kill her there, but his heart failed him.

Murder and Suicide in Ohio.

From the Cleveland Herald, May 2.

About two miles east of the village of Wellington lives a woman named KNAPP, whose husband lost his life in the army three years ago. She has been for some time living on terms of improper intimacy with a man named DE LONG, from whom she lately obtained a loan of $660, agreeing to secure him by a mortgage on the small estate left by her husband. After obtaining the money she refused to give the mortgage, which so enraged DE LONG that he borrowed a revolver, went to her house and deliberately shot her through the breast, shooting himself immediately afterward. He died in a few hours. Mrs. KNAPP is not expected to survive.

A DISPUTED WILL CASE.—A Boston paper says the case of ALFRED L. HOWE *vs.* NATHAN B. HOWE and others is now on trial before Judge CHIPMAN in the Supreme Judicial Court, at East Cambridge. ALFRED HOWE petitions through his guardian for a portion of the estate of his late grandfather. The property was deeded to four sons and a daughter by the old gentleman, and no portion was given to the father of ALFRED HOWE, who died away from home and in the army during the late war. ALFRED now petitions for a just portion of the estate, which he claims his father should have had. The legality of the deeds given is the point at issue.

A Great Land Claim and its Manipulation.

Californians on this side of the continent are awaiting with much anxiety a decision by the Supreme Court in a very important land case, involving the title to perhaps one-fourth of the site of San Francisco. The case has been submitted, and the decision is looked for daily. An article in the San Francisco *Bulletin*, March 25, gives some curious facts illustrating the mode in which a great land case is manipulated on the Pacific slope:

THE DE HARO CLAIM IN WASHINGTON.—A few weeks ago considerable apprehension prevailed in San Francisco, in consequence of the expected trial of the De Haro case before the Supreme Court at Washington. As we stated at the time, there was substantial ground for such apprehension. We have since learned the acts more in detail from reliable sources. It appears that the counsel of the De Haro claimants had really arranged to have the trial precipitated on the 20th of February, of which time the City of San Francisco, and other parties interested on the other side, would have been entirely unrepresented. Senator STEWART had exerted all his influence to induce the Attorney-General to dismiss the appeal in the Pueblo case, and that object having been accomplished, the United States no longer had any interest in resisting the alleged De Haro grant. The Court was thus cleared of the worst obstacle in the way of the success of STEWART'S clients. CONNESS now stepped in, and through a letter to the Secretary of the Interior, urged a speedy trial of the De Haro case, on the ground that the public interests demanded it! Thus matters were made to appear all right, and the case was changed from its proper order, and trial fixed for the early day above mentioned. This nice little arrangement was broken up through the active interposition of Mayor COON, who telegraphed the situation to one of the California delegation, urging him to procure a postponement of the trial on the ground that an unfair advantage was being taken. It was so plain a case of attempted "shenanigan," that the Court granted the request readily. Time having thus been secured to make proper preparation, the opponents of the De Haro grant are now actively represented at Washington. Their agent has procured CALEB CUSHING to act as their leading attorney. The other side are making all possible exertions to present a strong case, and the influences in their behalf are really formidable. Since the celebrated New Almaden Quicksilver Mine case, there has been nothing before the Supreme Court at Washington calculated to produce so much scandal. Any lawyer who it is believed can exert influence at Washington, is sure of receiving a retainer on the De Haro side. It is understood that Messrs. JOHN B. FELTON, PATTERSON, WALLACE & STOW, and CAREY JONES, are counsel on the De Haro side. The lawyers employed in that interest at Washington, so far as known, are ex-Attorney-Gen. BLACK, Senator STEWART, WM. M. EVARTS, of New-York; LEEK, of Missouri; COFFEE, of Pennsylvania, and how many otherstime alone can show.

The value of the De Haro grant is represented as enormous, some estimates placing it as high as $20,000,000. It is alleged that the claim must be confirmed for 2,100 acres of land, or else there is no claim at all. Then it is admitted that there are not over 900 acres on the Potrero proper. The language of the grant calls for land on the Potrero and adjacent hilly land. But all the hills south and west of the Potrero are granted under older grants than the De Haro grant, Noe and SAN MATTEL. The only other adjacent hilly lands must be found northwesterly from the Potrero, and to survey 1,200 acres in that direction would cover the Protestant Orphan Asylum, FRED. MCCRELLISH'S fine house on Pine-street, and, in fact, every desirable location which the surveyor employed by the De Haro claimants might fancy. When parties interested in this scheme allege that the property in controversy is worth $20,000,000, they probably know where the land is situated which they intend to appropriate. Yet in the face of facts like the foregoing, which show how bold and adroit are the schemers who are constantly endeavoring to profit at the expense of the vested rights of others, there are those in this city who gravely lecture their cotemporaries in denouncing attempted wrongs, and seem to lull suspicion by charging the *Bulletin* with being uncharitable and prone to injustice to public men.

Cricket Match in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 4.

At the cricket match to-day the Young America Club, in its first innings, scored 108. The Philadelphia Club, in the second innings, scored 109. The Young America, in the second innings, with four wickets down, scored 33. The game will be finished on Monday.

The Congressional Election in Kentucky.

PARIS, Ky., Saturday, May 4.

The following is the vote cast for Congressmen, polled to-day: BECK, Democrat, 327; HANSON, Conservative, 47; BROWN, Radical, 62. Only about two-thirds of the precinct vote was polled.

The Jeff. Davis Habeas Corpus.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, May 4.

The *habeas corpus* case of JEFFERSON DAVIS excites deep interest at Norfolk. The military authorities here are not advised as to what action has been taken.

Important to Heirs of Soldiers.

NEW-YORK STATE MILITARY AGENCY, ALBANY, May 2, 1867.

By act of March 2, 1867, heirs of soldiers who died while prisoners of war (or those deceased after discharged) are entitled to recover commutation of rations. Where both parents are living they must make application jointly. Brothers and sisters of the half blood are equally entitled with those of full blood.

By a provision in same law soldiers whose certificates of discharge have been lost or stolen can apply for additional bounty provided by act of July 28, 1866.

Blanks and instructions will be forwarded applicants upon furnishing full particulars in respective cases.

Very respectfully, WM. W. POST, Major and New-York Military Agent.

A TAILOR'S CONVENTION.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Day* gives the following account of the recent meeting of tailors in that city: "The tailors had their meeting at the hall in the Elysée-Montmartre, on the 11th, when Mr. DROUIT, President of the London Association of Tailors, and Mr. BLESHER, member of the council of the same institution, attended and addressed the assembly. They were received with the liveliest acclamation by the associated tailors of Paris. Each of them delivered speeches in English, which were immediately translated, and excited a degree of enthusiasm not easily described. They proposed to establish an indissoluble alliance between the working tailors of Paris and London for mutual support in case of a strike, which was received with thunders of applause. A treaty to this effect was thereupon signed in the presence of the whole meeting; and the rigid observance of diplomatic formalities, taken in connection with the regularity and order, and I may say the solemnity, of the whole proceedings, were a very remarkable feature in these negotiations, which assumed the character of a State Convention. It may be gathered from this incident alone what close observers are the French of the nature of diplomatic forms and the usages of political administrative action. The presidents and the secretaries of the two corporations—or contracting powers, as perhaps they ought to be called—thenceforth united in a binding treaty, offensive and defensive, advanced to the platform, where the ratifications were duly exchanged, the plenipotentiaries giving each other a hearty shake of the hand in the name of universal fraternity. At this moment a telegram from London was read, announcing that at a meeting just held in London, the associated tailors had entered into a subscription in favor of the workmen of Paris, and that the proceeds would immediately be placed at the disposal of the Relief Committee. The announcement was received with enthusiastic shouts of approbation. In a few minutes afterward the telegraph was again put into requisition to inform the meeting, through the International Association, that a society of German tailors in Lausanne had been formed to aid with their subscriptions the tailors of Paris who are out on strike. French acclamations followed the communication of this intelligence. In the course of the business of the day, the English delegates invited the French workmen to come to London and share their work with them; at the same time announcing that every house in London which should take in work for a French house should be immediately subjected to a strike of the workmen. The meeting rose in midst of the most enthusiastic and unanimous plaudits, adjourning until Thursday next, to receive the reports of the several Committees which are now organized.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MONUMENT TO PERCIVAL DRAYTON.—On the right hand side of the main entrance of Trinity Church there has just been erected a beautiful and appropriate monument to the memory of PERCIVAL DRAYTON, FARRAGUT'S companion and efficient coadjutor on board the *Hartford*, a native of South Carolina, but a faithful and accomplished officer of the United States Navy during the rebellion. The cross on the arch and the wreaths at the base of the monument, the light and graceful outline of a monitor in the centre, the escutcheon, columns and whole composition does great credit to the architect, RICHARD M. HUNT. At the base is inscribed Port Royal and Sumter; on the facade, Loyalty, Truth, Charity; these words tell the story of DRAYTON'S life; and his epitaph is justly commemorative of one who "was above all sectional feelings, a just man, true patriot and good Christian." It is pleasant to record the erection of this memorial, the tribute of patriotic friends, appropriately placed in the venerable church and prepared with such judicious taste and appreciative feeling.

LIFE SAVING COMMISSION.—The Commission on Life Saving Inventions met yesterday morning at the rooms in Wall-street. An improved model of a life-boat was submitted for examination, as also were several other devices of a like character, and an air mattress-shaped life-buoy. After the exhibition of these apparatus the Commission went into executive session, and at the conclusion of the sitting adjourned until Monday morning at 10:30 o'clock. On Tuesday the Commissioners will proceed to the Brooklyn Navy-yard to test the corrugated iron frame for ship, and other corrugated iron structures for marine purposes under the patents of RICHARD MONTGOMERY. They will also test the merits of a spring cable and those of a three-fluke anchor. The Commissioners are advised that their investigations have attracted considerable attention among the scientific men and mechanics of England, and that in the event of the Commission prolonging its labors it is probable that a number of them will arrive here with apparatus of various kinds, coming under the general head of life-saving inventions, which they desire to have examined, tested and brought before our Government.

WORKING WOMEN'S HOME.—Mr. S. J. HALLIDAY, Superintendent of the Five Points House of Industry, in reply to numerous inquiries, announces that the Home for Working Women will soon be ready to receive its inmates, probably early in June. The whole expense of first purchase, alterations and furniture will be about $140,000. Messrs. Peter Cooper, James Lenox, James Brown, Stewart Brown, Wm. H. Aspinwall, E. J. Woolsey and Mrs. C. L. Spencer have, unsolicited, each contributed $1,000. Twenty thousand dollars has been appropriated, on condition that a like amount is obtained in donations. There will be accommodation for nearly 500, and the charge for board and washing will be from $3 25 to $3 50 per week. There will be parlors, reading-room and free library, and ample bathing-rooms. None of good reputation will be refused admission; no others can become members of the family. In a few days the office will be open at No. 45 Elizabeth-street, when persons may register their names as applicants for board.

HOTEL THIEF.—A man giving the name of WILLIAM WATTS engaged a room on Friday at the New-York Hotel in Broadway, and entered therein with a carpet-bag apparently well filled. Yesterday morning at breakfast time one of the porters saw WATTS endeavoring to enter another room, and on noticing the vigilant porter, attempted to escape, and did succeed in hiding himself for some time. His room was then visited, and the carpet-bag found to contain a quantity of wood and paper. Subsequently Officer IMMENS, of the Fifteenth Precinct, arrested WATTS, when a bogus Government allotment check for $2,200 was found in his possession. The prisoner was taken to Police Headquarters, when Inspector DILKS ordered his photograph to be taken, and then locked up for further examination. WATTS had represented himself as a discharged United States soldier, having his arm in a sling. The arm was found to be uninjured, and his pretended wound and discharge alike were counterfeits.

SNEAK THIEVES.—ALFRED PERRY, ALFRED HILL and WILLIAM DAVIS, *alias* Daring, were arrested yesterday by Officer WOOD, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, at the New-Haven Railroad depot, in Fourth-avenue, on a charge of being professional sneak thieves, and constantly loitering about the depot for the purpose of plying their nefarious occupation. Inspector DILKS ordered their photographs for the Police Album, and the prisoners were afterward locked up for examination.

NOT YET DEAD.—A rumor prevailed in the Sixth, Eighth and Fourteenth Wards last night that a notorious rough and desperado named "Paddy" DUFFY had been shot dead by a Policeman in Springstreet. On inquiry the report proved a false one. DUFFY has figured in several felonious assaults, and also in the homicide of WM. CARLL, a lager-beer saloon keeper, in Washington-street about a year ago.

ATTEMPT AT BURGLARY.—At 12:30 o'clock this morning Officers MULDOON and FOGARTY of the Eighth Precinct arrested THOMAS SMITH *alias* Barney Smith *alias* Red-nosed Barney, in the basement of No. 103 West Houston-street, into which he had forced an entrance with felonious intent. In his possession were found two skeleton keys. He was locked up for further examination.

CORRECTION.—In a notice yesterday of the illness of HENRY B. JENKINS, who was confined in Ludlow-street Jail, and where he is said to have contracted dropsy, we spoke of him as having been arrested for defalcation on the Bank of the Republic. In associating the name of JENKINS with the Bank of the Republic we were in error, his connection having been with another bank lower down Wall-street.

A FATAL HOISTWAY ACCIDENT.—At 9 o'clock yesterday morning THOMAS KERRIGAN, aged 16 years and residing with his parents in Oxford-street, Brooklyn, was instantly killed by a fall through the hoistway of No. 98 Gold-street, occupied by Messrs. WALKER & BUCKLEY, leather dealers, where deceased was employed. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest over the body, when a verdict in accordance with the above facts was rendered by the jury.

CITY CAR ACCIDENT.—Early yesterday morning, ROGER LAFFERTY accidentally slipped from

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 4, 1867.

$9,000	U.S.6s,'81.C.	110⅝	100	Quick. Min. Co.	29¼
17,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,r.&c.	105	100	Ros.Water P.	51¼
65,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C'62.	107⅛	100	Wells Fargo Ex.	67¼
500	do.....small	107¼	100	do.	67
25,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C. 64	105¼	2	Amer. Ex. Co.	64½
8,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,'65.C.	106	30	do.	65
28,000	US6s,5-2 s.R'65.		50	U. S. Express Co.	64
	New issue.	107⅛	168	Pac. M. S. S. Co.	129
40,000	U. S.6s, 5-20s,C'65.		50	do.	128¾
	New Issue.	107⅛	100	do.	128⅞
37,700	Tr. Notes. 7 3-10s.		100	do.	129
	Sec. Ser.	105⅝	100	do.	129⅛
34,500	do.	105⅝	200	do.	129¼
3,000	N.Y.St.7s, Hounty Loan...Reg.	108¼	100	N. Y. Cen.	98⅛
1,000	Brook. 6s, W. L.	96	100	do.	98⅛
3,000	Tenn. St. 6s.	83	25	Erie R.	64¼
3,000	Tenn. 6s. New.	83	75	do.	64¾
5,000	do.	62¾	400	do.	64⅝
1,000	Virginia 6s.	65	700	Hud. Riv. R.	96⅜
2,000	do.	64	40	Second-av. R.	55
1,000	Virginia 6s, new	40	15	Chic. R. & Q. R.	130
5,000	N. Car. 6s.	x-c 46	20	Reading R.	103⅛
3,000	Missouri 6s.	94⅜	300	do.	104
2,000	do.	95	100	Mich. Cen. R.	109
30,000	Mo.6s, Pacific R. Issue.	85⅝	1000	M. S. & N. I.	69
			100	do.....2d call	68⅞
25,000	O. & M. Cer.	22⅝	50	Panama R.	255
10,000	do.....2d call	22⅞	48	do.	254
1,000	do.....b10	22¾	100	Ill. Cen. R.	b30 113⅞
1,000	Mich. So.S.F.Bs.	96⅛	100	do.	b10 113⅝
8,000	At. & T. H. Inc.	73	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	73⅛
1,000	C.& N.W.S.F.Bs.	93⅝	100	do.	72½
1,000	C. & N. W. Con'd Conv. Bds.	79⅜	500	do.	b10 72⅝
1,000	Chi. & Alt. 1st M	100	200	Chic. & N. W.	b10 35⅜
2,000	Mil. & St. P. 2d M.	76⅝	100	do.	35⅝
1,000	Hud. R. 2d S. F. B.	104	100	do.	b30 35⅝
15	Phenix Bank.	105	100	do.....2d call	35⅝
90	Bank of N. Amer.	105	100	do.	b30 35⅝
25	Continental Bank.	104	200	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	62¾
13	Cen. Nat. Bank.	110	900	do.	62⅞
27	Fourth Nat. Bank.	105½	50	do.	62⅞
45	Shoe & L. Bank.	111½	300	do.....2d call	62¾
100	Del. & H. Canal.	148	300	Cleve. & Tol.	112½
38	do	148¼	100	Chi. & R. I.	91⅜
40	Ocean Bank.	102	700	do.	91⅜
40	Park Bank.	142	100	do.	91⅞
50	Bk. of Commerce.	115	100	do.....s30	91⅝
18	Imp. & Trad. B'k.	110	100	do.....s30	91⅝
100	Canton Co.	44	300	do. 2d call	91⅝
100	do.....b30	4	100	Tol., W. & W.	38
100	do.	43⅝	300	Tol., W. & W. Pf.	69
100	do.	43⅝	1000	P., F. W. & C.	97¼
400	West. U. Tel.	42⅝	30	do.	97¼
200	do.	42⅞	50	do.	97¼
940	do.....b10	43	100	Alt. & T. H.	36¾
100	do.....2d call	42⅝	200	Mil. & St. P. R.	85⅜
25	do.	42⅛	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	55½
100	Adams Ex. Co.	61	100	do.	55⅝
180	do.	60⅝	300	do.	55¼
300	do.....2d call	61			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer.	22⅜	600	M. So. & N. I.	69
10	Boston W. P.	32½	200	do.	68⅞
100	Merchants' U. Ex.	18	500	do.	b3 69
300	West. U. Tel.	43	200	do.	s10 68¾
1,300	N. Y. Cen.	98⅜	200	do.	b5 69
100	do.	b10 98⅛	600	Chi. R. I. & P.	91¼
300	do.	c 98⅞	800	do.	91⅜
100	do.	98⅞	200	do.	91⅜
200	do.	s10 98⅞	400	do.	b30 91¼
1,800	Erie Railroad.	63⅝	500	do.	s3 91
300	do.	s10 63⅜	400	do.	b3 91¼
200	do.	b3 63⅞	800	Chi. & N. W.	35⅜
500	do.	c 63⅜	300	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	62⅜
200	do.	b15 64	200	do.	b10 62⅛
300	do.	s3 63⅞	100	do.	s10 62⅛
400	Clev. & Pitts.	72⅜	300	do.	b3 62⅛
200	Reading R.	104	100	do.	62⅜
300	P., F. W. & C.	97½			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Ohio & M. C.	22⅜	200	M. S. & N. I.	c 68⅞
10	Boston W. P.	32½	100	do.	b18 69
100	do.	b10 32⅝	300	do.	b3 69
10	Cumb. Coal.	b30 31	100	Ill. Cen.	c 113⅞
100	Adams Ex. Co.	61	600	Cleve. & Pitts.	72⅝
200	Mar. Min. Prf.	20	100	do.	b30 73
200	Cen. Creg. Gold.	74	200	do.	b3 72⅞
20	Pacific Mail.	129	200	do.	b10 72⅝
100	do.	12⅞	300	Chi. R. I. & P.	91⅝
100	At. Mail.	94	500	do.	b3 91⅝
300	West. U. Tel.	43	800	do.	91⅝
400	do.	43	300	do.	b30 91⅝
600	N. Y. Cen. R.	98⅜	200	do.	b5 91⅝
300	do.	c 98⅜	1000	do.	s30 91⅝
1300	Erie Railroad.	64	500	Chic. & N. W.	35⅞
200	do.	b4 64	200	do.	s15 35⅝
200	do.	s5 b 7 64	200	do.	b3 35⅝
500	do.	b5 64	500	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	c 62⅝
400	Hud. R. R.	96⅜	300	do.	s30 62⅝
100	Reading R.	103⅞	600	do.	62⅝
200	do.	104	100	Cleve. & Tol.	112½
300	Mich. So. & N. I.	c 68⅞	100	P., F. W. & C.	b3 97½

SATURDAY, May 4—P. M.

The Gold Room was not so strong as on Friday night, though the sales of the day were pretty uniform at 136⅛@136⅜ ₹ cent., with exceptional transactions, for a brief time, at 136⅝@136⅞ ₹ cent. The Foreign Exchanges for the day's steamers left off quiet on the basis of 109¾ for standard 60 days on London. The Exports of Specie of all descriptions for the day and week amount to $713,657, of which $279,000 in Gold Coin. The Gold Customs of the week paid into the Treasury Office amount to $2,315,000, and the Gold Interest paid out for the four days in May, $8,862,000. The Bank Statement of Monday will probably show an over increase of $7,500,000 in Deposits, $2,500,000 in Gold and $2 100,000 in Greenbacks, with an addition to their Loans, (chiefly Governments,) of about $3,000,000.

The Money market of the day was unusually easy at 4 ₹ cent. to the Government Stock Brokers, and 5@6 ₹ cent. to other Brokers on other approved collateral. There is a demand for, but a scarcity of, private business paper of short dates at from 5½ to 7 ₹ cent.

The Public Funds close firm at 107⅛@⅜ for 5-20s of 1862, Ex-May coupon, and 107⅝@¾ for the Consolidated 5-20s, January and July interest. The business in the latter was very large throughout the week, both at the Treasury Office and at the counters of the great dealers in Wall-street. The Treasury has also been a heavy buyer of United States 7.30 ₹ cents.

On the Stock Exchange the activity in the Railways continued to the very close of the week, and the market in the Long Room and on Broad Street in the Afternoon, (no Second Boards being held on Saturday,) was generally buoyant on the New-York and Western Roads, and especially so on Cleveland and Pittsburgh, Rock Island and the Northwests. The purchases of Erie also continue on a large scale, and there is some look toward an easy upward movement in New-York Central. The Hudson River Shares also begin to attract attention, and since the recent Dividends, cash and extra, have advanced from 90 to 96½ ₹ cent. Some of Mr. VANDERBILT's friends took the Stock on Friday at 94 ₹ cent, deliverable at the option of the seller at any time within 6 months. The Express and Western Telegraph Stock continue at a steady and decided advance.

The following quotations were made at the close of dealings, as compared with Friday night:

	Frl.	Sat.		Frl.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s.	99½	99½	Northwest	35½	36⅛
U. S. 5-20s.	107½	107¾	N. West Pref.	62¾	62⅞
U. S. 7.30s.	106¼	106¼	Rock Island.	93⅜	92¼
N. Y. Central.	98⅛	98⅜	Fort Wayne.	97½	97½
Erie.	63⅝	64⅜	Pacific Mail.	128	128¼
Hudson.	96⅜	96⅜	Quicksilver	29¼	29⅜
Reading.	104	104	W. U. Telegraph.	42⅞	43⅛
Mich. Cen.	68½	69⅛	Mariposa Pref.	20	20
Illinois Central.	113⅜	113⅜	Ohio Certificates	22	23
Pittsburgh.	72	74¼	American Gold.	136⅜	136
Tennessee 6s.	64½	64½	Bills on London.	109¾	109¾

The following bids were made to-day for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₹ cent., 1867.	100	5-20 reg., 1865, new issue.	107⅝
6 ₹ cent., 1868.	0	5-20 coup., 1865, new issue.	107⅝
6 ₹ cent., coupon, 1868.	110	5 ₹ cent. reg., 1871.	110
6 ₹ cent. reg'd, 1881.	110½	5 ₹ cent. reg., 1874.	102¼
6 ₹ cent. reg'd, 1881.	110½	5 ₹ cent. coupon, 1874.	102¼
5-20 registered, 1862.	106¾	5 ₹ cent. coupon, 1874.	102
5-20 coup., small.	107	10-40 reg.	99
5-20 5s & 1.000.	107⅛	10-40 coupon small.	99⅛
5-20 registered, 1864.	106⅛	10-40 5s & 1.000.	99
5-20 5s & 1.000.	105⅛	7 3-10 1st series.	106⅛
5-20 registered.	105	7 3-10 2d series.	105⅝
5-20 coupon, small.	105⅞	7 3-10 3d series.	105⅞
5-20 5s & 1.000.	105⅞		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ₹ c., 1870.	102	Tennessee 6 ₹ c., ex c.	64
N. Y. 6 ₹ c. B'y loan.	102⅜	Tennessee 6s, new bds.	63
N. Y. 7 ₹ c. B'y loan.	108	Virginia Coupon 6s.	63
N. Y. 6 ₹ c. B'y loan, 1872.	100	Virginia ex c.	45
N. Y. 6 ₹ c. B'y loan, 1872.	100	Virginia, new bonds.	40
N. Y. 6 ₹ c. B'y loan, 1874.	100	Georgia 6s.	71
N. Y. 6 ₹ c. B'y loan, 1875.	100	North Carolina 6s.	61¾
N. Y. 6 ₹ c. B'y loan, 1877.	100	North Carolina, ex c.	46
N. Y. 5 ₹ c. B'y loan, 1871.	92	Missouri 6s.	94⅜
N. Y. 5 ₹ c. B'y loan.	1874. 92	Missouri, Hl. & St. Jo. 8s.	85½
Ohio 6 ₹ c., 1870.	100	Missouri, Pac. R. R. 8s.	95
Ohio 6 ₹ c., 1881.	102	California 7s.	117
Ohio 6 ₹ c., 1886.	102⅝	Connecticut 6s.	100½
Indiana 5s.	91⅞	Rhode Island 6s.	99
Tennessee 6 ₹ c., l'n.	83		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York.	120	Bank of North Am'a.	105
Mechanics'	117	Hanover.	113
America.	136	Metropolitan	125⅛
Merchants' Exch'ge.	107	Nassau.	102
Seventh Ward.	110	Corn Exchange.	119
Commerce.	111¼	Continental.	103¼
Mechanics' Bkg Assn	107	Commonwealth.	107¼
Broadway.	220	Park.	142
American Exchange.	112	Central National.	109
Bank of the Republic.	114	Fourth National.	105

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883.	92¾	Chi. & N. W. Int'd.	88
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1.35.	93⅛	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	89½
N. Y. Cen. 6s. R.	86	Com. 7 ₹ cent. conv.	79
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	83	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ext.	88
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76.	105	Tol. & W. 2d M.	75½
Erie 1st mort., 1868.	100½	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	98
Erie 7s. 2d mort. 1879.	100	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	96⅝
Erie 7s. 3d mort. '83.	95	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund.	102
Erie 7s, 4th mort. 1880.	88	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	94
Erie 7s. 5th mort. 1888.	87½	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	95
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1865.	103	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	93
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. s. f.	85	Chi. & A. 1st mort.	100
Harlem 1st M. 6s.	92	Chi. & Alton Income	88
Harlem 3d mort. '65.	87	Atlan. & G. W. 1st M.	45
Mich. Cen. 1st M. 8s.	124½	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	85
Mich. So. 7 ₹ c. 2d M.	88	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	87
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F.	96	Mil. & St. Paul 2d mort	78
Ill. Cen. 7 ₹ c. 1875.	108	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	78
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	90	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	88
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd.	80	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st mort.	42½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	73	N. Y. & N. H. 8s.	94
Chic. & N. West. S. F.	93		

The *Herald* of this morning has the following on the State Interest of Tennessee:

"Among the State stocks Tennessee sixes were steady and advanced 1¼, while Missouri sixes were unaltered. The new issue of bonds of the State of Tennessee declined to 60 last week, while the old bonds were selling at 63, ex-coupon. It therefore requires to be understood that there is really no difference between the two issues, the interest on both being provided alike by the railway companies to which the bonds were originally loaned; and the first mortgage of the State on the roads is now $13,000 ₹ mile, instead of $10,000, as at first, so as to include the 30 ₹ cent. arrearages funded into new bonds. We observe by a circular of recent date from the Governor and Comptroller of the State to the railway companies concerned, that the obligation upon them to provide the July interest on all the bonds at least fifteen days before it falls due, as required by law, is to be strictly enforced, or a Receiver will be appointed to take charge of the roads in default on behalf of the State as mortgagees."

The following are the comparative earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad for the fourth week in April:

1867	$226,872
1866	190,260
Increase	$36,612

For the month of April:

1867	$720,651
1866	617,970
Increase	$102,681

The Michigan Southern Road earned the fourth week in April:

1867	$120,344
1866	113,540
Increase	$6,804

The Rochester *Union and Advertiser* says of the wheat crop prospect:

"The season is not yet far enough advanced to enable the prospective condition of the crops to be determined with accuracy, yet the reports from all parts of the country come in so favorable as to leave little doubt but that the most gratifying predictions will be fully verified. Owing to the protracted lingering of Winter in the lap of Spring, the Winter wheat comes up strong and evenly, the germs having been protected from late frosts by the snow. The Spring grains have been put in in good order, and the circumstances all seem favorable for a prosperous year. Not only has there been more sown throughout the old wheat-growing districts of the West, but also in various parts of the South, hitherto unused to this branch of agriculture, large quantities have been put in. The failure of the cotton crop last year stimulated the Southern people to attempt the cultivation of grain on a large scale, and accounts from Tennessee, North Carolina, Georgia and elsewhere agree that their efforts promise generally to be crowned with success. The Iowa farmers have suffered greatly from floods, but general results will not be much affected thereby. Indeed, from all accounts, it would seem that nothing but unexpected disasters would prevent the country from realizing a much larger crop than at any previous period.

The announcement that flour is liable to be much cheaper next Winter, and within easy reach of all, will be hailed with universal satisfaction. The wheat crop of last year was exceedingly short. Navigation closed last Fall with an unusually small quantity of grain in the Eastern markets. There was genuine cause for alarm in this fact. But California came to the rescue. Cargoes of flour were shipped from San Francisco to New-York, for the first time in the history of the country, sometimes to the extent of fifteen thousand barrels.

Grain-gambling at the great markets of the West has an undoubted tendency to interrupt the legitimate distribution of the commodity and enhance its cost to the consumer. The Warehouse Law, enacted by the last Illinois Legislature, has created great excitement among the grain gamblers of Chicago. The section forbidding the purchase of grain for future delivery interferes materially with their operations, and they are endeavoring to bring the matter before the Courts on the question of constitutionality. Seven-eighths of the wheat and corn heretofore sold on 'Change existed only in the imagination of the speculators.

With these evils partially averted, and with the bounteous yield now promised, we may reasonably look for the inauguration of better times.

The Toledo *Blade* says:

"The stock of Wheat in store at the leading shipping points is estimated to be as follows: At Chicago, 175,000 bushels; Milwaukee, 170,000 bushels; Cleveland, 5,000 bushels; Buffalo, 36,000 bushels; Oswego, 150,000 bushels; Ogdensburgh, 15,600 bushels. The quantity in store here on Saturday was 33,338 bushels. There are now afloat on the lakes, 80,000 bushels for Buffalo; 185,000 bushels for Oswego; and 50,000 bushels for Toledo and Cleveland. These amounts added together make about 900,000 bushels."

The San Francisco *Bulletin* of April 1, says:

"Our exports of Wheat are well maintained. During the past month 14 vessels have been cleared from this port nearly all with full cargoes. Following is the list to Great Britain:

Cleared.		100-lb. sks.	Value.
March 9—Roswell Sprague.	Liverpool.	26,346	$51,820
March 13—Nimrod.	Liverpool.	11,829	21,292
March 20—Ocean Express.	Liverpool.	40,724	68,214
March 23—Langdale.	Liverpool.	20,766	39,014
March 23—Winged Arrow.	Liverpool.	22,017	44,034
March 25—Reindeer.	Liverpool.	23,184	43,043
March 26—Horatio Sprague.	Cork.	14,172	24,306
March 26—Coldstream.	Liverpool.	18,882	37,764
March 29—M. L. Antoinette.	Liverpool.	16,366	23,977
March 30—Blue Jacket.	Liverpool.	41,189	76,818
Totals.		235,475	$430,282

The shipments to Eastern Atlantic ports for the month were as follows:

Cleared.		100-lb. sks.	Value.
Mch 5—Emma Augusta.	Hong Kong.	4,897	$8,481
Mch 13—Buena Vista.	Hong Kong.	12,572	19,902
Totals.		17,469	$28,383

Following is a recapitulation of the foregoing shipments for March:

Destination.	Vessels.	100-lb. sks.	Value.
Europe.	10	235,475	$430,282
Atlantic ports.	2	53,925	102,503
China.	2	17,469	28,383
Totals.	14	306,869	$561,168

Adding the above to the January and February exports to the same markets, we have the following for the first quarter of the present calendar year:

Destination.	Vessels.	100-lb. sks.	Value.
Europe.	48	900,182	$1,691,429
Atlantic ports.	12	243,620	462,903
China.	7	48,037	88,114
Totals.	67	1,191,839	$2,242,446

With nearly a score of vessels in port, either loading or under engagement to load wheat, the present month bids fair to be a very active one in the matter of grain shipments.

The following statement shows the Internal Revenue collections in the San Francisco District for the quarter ending March 31, 1867:

Internal Revenue Collections for the Quarter ending March 31, 1867.

Manufactures.	Jan.	Feb.	March.
Bullion	$15,656 42	$9,102 27	$14,997 52
Cigars	14,877 58	9,980 21	8,662 33
Cigars	20,728 42	16,494 20	12,374 07
Clothing	3,313 00	2,621 79	3,349 84
Spirits	167,920 16	99,234 90	105,951 82
Furniture	1,394 52	850 90	861 33
Iron	4,854 04	9,410 08	11,392 38
Soap	1,042 63	423 48	898 81
Sugar	1,296 58	2,758 89	7,399 67
Tobacco	37,146 30	43,076 80	53,897 15
Woolen Goods	3,804 00	7,014 60	6,252 85
Other kinds	32,981 80	14,219 09	8,112 58
Total	$305,015 75	$215,187 22	$284,150 36
Gross receipts	9,979 41	7,185 40	7,417 35
Sales	825 08	406 89	1,122 99
Licenses	3,900 18	2,242 62	1,180 12
Income	12,914 77	19,441 58	21,013 15
Sundry taxes	7,932 10	8,732 60	28,832 60
Stamp sales	9,330 00	7,040 00	9,200 00
Total	$349,897 29	$260,238 31	$297,916 57
Total for three months			$908,052 17

The *American Railroad Journal* publishes a comparative statement of the earnings and expenses of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company during the years ending Feb. 28, 1866 and 1867; from which we glean the following exhibit:

Earnings:	1866.	1867.
From freight	$2,455,402 68	$2,681,900 16
From passengers	2,021,246 87	1,749,336 74
From mails	54,786 24	54,786 24
From express	101,556 19	120,316 65
From rents	19,024 63	19,780 82
From all other sources	34,428 41	47,072 24
Total	$4,686,445 02	$4,673,192 86
Expenses	$2,749,656 93	$3,063,705 81
Net earnings	1,936,788 09	1,609,487 05
Less:		
Interest on funded debt	$644,167 90	
Dividends on guaranteed stock	87,820 75	
Taxes	177,365 45	
Rent to Erie and K. R. R.	30,000 00	
Interest and exchange	13,688 76	
Contribution to S. F.	142,000 00—	1,095,042 86
Surplus		$514,444 19

Compared with the previous year, the gross earnings of 1866-67 show a decrease of $13,252 16, with an increase in expenses of $314,048 88—making the decrease in net earnings $327,301 04.

The following statement will show the length of the different lines owned by this Company, and main tracks and side tracks owned and operated by it Feb. 28, 1867:

	Miles Owned.	Miles Operated.
Toledo to Chicago	....	243.73
Toledo to Twenty-second-street, Chicago, *via* White Pigeon	242.06	....
Toledo to Elkhart, *via* Air Line	133.20	133.20
Toledo to Detroit	....	64.79
Air Line Junction to Detroit and Milwaukee Junction	59.12	....
Adrian to Monroe Junction	33.60	33.60
Adrian to Jackson	....	46.00
Lenawee Junction to Jackson	41.90	....
Palmyra Junction to Lenawee Junction	2.50	2.50
Total	512.38	523.82
Side tracks owned by the Company	62.01	
Total	574.39	

The tracks owned jointly with the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, are: Main track, 2.92 miles; side tracks, 1.07 miles—total, 3.36 miles. Permanent lease of main track of Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Company, 3.21 miles.

The tracks maintained by this Company are as follows: Toledo to Twenty-second-street, Chicago, 243.73; Main track north to Twenty-second-street, 1.18; Toledo to Elkhart, *via* Air Line, 133.20; Air Line Junction to Jefferson-avenue, Detroit, 61.51; Adrain to Monroe Junction, 33.60; Palmyra Junction to Jackson, 44.40—total, 516.95. Add side tracks, 62.32—making a total of 578.27 m les.

The following is a comparative statement of the liabilities of the Company Feb. 28, 1866 and 1867:

	1866.	1867.
Common stock	$9,381,800 00	$9,813,500 00
Guaranteed stock	1,089,700 00	787,700 00
Funded debt	8,537,175 00	9,135,840 00
Pay-rolls and vouchers, Toledo	302,107 33	484,700 43
Bills payable	335,000 00	25,000 00
Unclaimed dividends and coupons	26,863 49	32,623 28
Total	$19,672,645 82	$20,279,363 71

The available assets, including supplies on hand, Feb. 28, 1866 and 1867, compare as follows:

	1866.	1867.
Cash in New-York	$17,236 58	$197,126 79
Cash in Toledo	17,794 00	98,671 88
Uncollected earnings	140,055 58	198,928 44
Freight overcharges due Company	18,219 29	24,669 45
Bills receivable, Toledo.	2,591 24	5,801 24
Individual accounts, Toledo	3,762 91	1,669 71
Supplies on hand	547,024 74	656,527 99
Total	$747,284 34	$1,183,295 50

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET.

Railroad		$14,999,562 64
Equipment		2 669,517 19
Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad		1,291,968 13
Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad stock, at par		409,500 00
Union stock yards, Chicago	$150,000 00	
Supplies on hand	256,527 99	
Cash on hand	295,698 67	
Uncollected earnings	198,928 44	
Claim against A.L. & S. R.R.	3,000 00	
Other accounts	32,140 40—	1,336,295 50
Profit and loss		433,147 56
Total		$20,473,991 02
Capital stock—common		9,813,500 00
Capital stock—guaranteed		787,700 00
Total		$10,601,200 00
Funded debt, ($9,135,840,) viz.:		
Sinking fund, first general mortgage bonds	$6,022,000	
Less held by sinking fund	1,159,000—	4,863,000 00
Second general mortgage bonds		2,693,000 00
Goshen line bonds		651,000 00
Detroit, Monroe and Toledo bonds		924,000 00
Northern Indiana, first mortgage (over-due)		4,000 00
Scrip outstanding		840 00
Floating liabilities		736,951 02
Total		$20,473,991 02

President—E. B. PHILLIPS.
Directors—Jesse Hoyt, James H. Banker, Henry Keep, Le Grand Lockwood, Albert Havemeyer, D. N. Barney, John P. Acker, Nelson Beardsley, William Williams, John S. Barry, Philo Morehous, E. B. Phillips and Albert Keep.
Treasurer—Le Grand Lockwood.
Secretary—R. P. Barhydt.
General Superintendent—Charles F. Hatch.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 4.

Before Judge Barbour.

SLANDER SUIT—WHAT WORDS ARE ACTIONTIONABLE PER SE.

Elizabeth Manning vs. *George Glass.*—This action was brought to recover $5,000 damages against the defendant for defaming the plaintiff, in charging her with lewdness, and calling her child a bastard. A motion was made last month before Judge Garvin to strike out the allegations pertaining to the slander upon the ground that the words were not actionable in themselves, and that it was necessary to prove and allege special damage. That motion was granted with costs.

Plaintiff then served an amended complaint, which, in addition to the alleging of the slanders, charges that the plaintiff was thrown out of employment, and had to move to a distant part of the City at an expense and loss of $200, because the landlord and tenants of the house she resided in became prejudiced against her in consequence of the slander.

Defendant now moves to strike out the words uttered and the averments of special damage, upon the ground that the words are not actionable without special damage, and that the damage alleged was not such special damage as naturally resulted from the uttering of the words.

Mr. Reavey, for the defendant, cited many cases to sustain his motion. In Buys *vs.* Gillespie, 2 Johns' Rep., 115, it is decided that to charge a married woman with adultery, is not actionable unless special damage is averred. In Brooker *vs.* Coffin, 2 Johns' Rep., 188, and Brandt *vs.* Towsley, 13 Wend. Rep., 253, it is held that to call a woman a common prostitute is not actionable, without showing special damage, notwithstanding such persons are punishable as disorderly persons. To the same effect in Williams *vs.* Hill, 19 Wend., 305. In Beach *vs.* Ranney, 2 Hill, 309, the Court held the fact of the plaintiff, a female, having suffered in mind and body, and being abandoned by her husband and expelled from a society of which she was a member, in consequence of a charge of unchastity, is not sufficient special damage. In the case of Terwilliger *vs.* Wands and Wilson *vs.* Coit, 17 New-York Rep., the Court of Appeals, after reviewing all the former cases, sustained the doctrine enunciated in the last case.

After argument the Court sustained the defendant's motion with costs.

J. E. Berry, for the plaintiff; Alex. H. Reavey, of counsel for the defendant and for the motion.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 4.

Before Justice Barnard.

THE WOOD LEASES—CHARGES OF CORRUPTION.

The Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York, vs. *Fernando Wood and Richard B. Connolly.*—This action in all its material points, is a renewal of the old suit commenced some months ago by Mr. Pullman to restrain the City from completing the execution of a lease by Mr. Wood to the City of premises Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau-street, for the term of ten years, at the rate of $18,000 per annum. The complaint in this case sets forth distinctly that Mr. Wood procured the passage of the resolution, under which the lease was authorized by a bribe of $21,000—judiciously distributed among the members of the Boards who passed the resolution.

On this complaint and on the affidavit of David J. Dean, the Chief-Assistant in the Corporation Counsel's office, setting forth that the premises proposed to be leased were much inferior to those at present occupied by the Corporation Counsel at a rent of $3,250, and also setting forth the correspondence between the Mayor, Mr. Brennan, the then Comptroller, Mr. Wood and Mr. O'Gorman, the then Corporation Counsel, an injunction was granted.

The case came up on a motion to dissolve this injunction. Decision reserved.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

The May Term of the Oyer and Terminer will begin on Monday. It is not yet known what Judge will preside, but it is understood that a very heavy calendar awaits the action of the Court for the term. The first case to be taken up will be that of John Kane, charged with the crime of arson in the first degree, thereby causing the death of Mrs. Mary Sanford and others, in the Twenty-first Ward of this City, on the 12th of December last. This case was tried last term, but the jury disagreed; hence the new trial. Attorney-General Martindale and Mr. Robert C. Hutchings, Assistant District-Attorney, will appear for the prosecution, and Mr. Jas. T. Brady for the defence. Following the arson case will be the St. Patrick's Day riot cases, when John Wall, James Ryan, Bernard Clark, Thomas Newman and John Gorman will be arraigned and tried for participation in the riot alluded to.

The calendar will also include the case of Thomas Farley for felonious assault and battery; Aaron Jackson, an alleged pickpocket; Thomas Maiady, indicted for manslaughter, on the charge of causing the death of Col. Fraser on the 8th of July, 1866; James Tierney, indicted for homicide of the degree of murder, committed on the 24th of November, 1866; Augustus Buckley, indicted for homicide of the degree of murder, for causing the death of John Rehming, by stabbing, on the 18th of October, 1866; Regina Klemann, indicted for homicide of the degree of manslaughter, for causing the death of her brother, Louis Klemann, with a hatchet on the 29th of January, 1867; Wm. Schnabel, indicted for homicide for causing the death of Jacob Heinrich by stabbing on the 18th of February, 1867; Anthony Mahn, indicted for homicide of the degree of murder, having been charged with causing the death of Stephen S. Garland with the too free use of a knife on the 6th of April last; and Maurice Lonergan, indicted for beating, homicide of the degree of murder, on the charge of causing the death of Delia Lonegan on the 28 h of March last. Other important cases will probably be brought to trial during the term, but they must first pass the ordeal of the Grand Jury. There will be no lack of business for the Court.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 4.

By Judge Garvin.

John Struckman *vs.* Jackson

SHIPPING.

$150 GOLD TO PARIS AND BACK.
REDUCTION OF RATES
TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

Excursion tickets, $170, currency.

The favorite passenger steamers of the Anchor Line sail every SATURDAY, for
LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW,
calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
IOWA, CRAIG, SATURDAY, May 4.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, May 11.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, May 18.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:
Cabins, $110 and $90, according to location.
Steerage, $25. Prepaid certificates from Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 8.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 15.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 22.
JAVA leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 29.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 5.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 12.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $150
Second Cabin Passage 100

FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS.
Chief Cabin Passage $165

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $125
Second Cabin Passage 80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
MALTA ..... May 8
PALMYRA ..... May 15

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin ..... $100 Gold.
Steerage ..... $25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 4 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PERRIRE ..... DUCRESNE ..... SATURDAY, May 4
VILLE DE PARIS ..... SURMONT ..... SATURDAY, May 18
EUROPE ..... LEMARIE ..... SATURDAY, June 1
ST. LAURENT ..... BONDE ..... SATURDAY, June 15

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $103.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or coming from the continent of Europe, by taking these steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks and annoyance consequent on transit by English railroads and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, $180 GOLD.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

Steamers weekly for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will sail as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
THE QUEEN ..... HALL ..... SATURDAY, May 4
DENMARK ..... THOMSON ..... SATURDAY, May 11
PENNSYLVANIA ..... LEWIS ..... SATURDAY, May 18
ERIN ..... CUTHBERT ..... SATURDAY, May 25
Cabin passage, payable in gold, $80 and $75, according to location of state rooms, all having equal privileges in the saloon.
Return tickets to and from Liverpool $150, gold.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 in currency.
Through passage to London, Paris, Havre, Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp, &c., at low rates.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 North River, or No. 29 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

DIRECT MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.
BETWEEN
ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers
OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER,
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS,
FROM NEW-YORK AND ANTWERP,
4th May, 15th May, 25th May, 4th July, 15th July, 27th July, 17th August, &c., taking passengers at the following rates:
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms ..... $75—$90 00
Steerage 32 50
From Antwerp—First Cabin $80 00
Steerage 40 00

EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin ..... $120 | Steerage $67 50
payable in gold or its equival nt.
Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York. For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $20 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, May 11.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, May 25.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, June 4.
CELIA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, June 22.
The new and elegant British iron steamship WM. PENN will leave Pier No. 47 North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, May 11, at 12 M.
Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. below regular rates.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
LONDON AND BREST.
The new and elegant first-class iron steamship
ARIEL, Capt. ALLEN,
EDWIN BILLINGE, Commander,
having unusual accommodations for passengers, will sail as above from Pier No. 2 North River,
SATURDAY, May 11, at 12 M.
For passage, at the lowest rates, apply to
ROBT. N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month for
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 22.
MERRIMAC, Capt. GEO. H. STODDARD, June 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 2 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EVERY THURSDAY, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, the elegant sidewheel steamship
MORRO CASTLE ..... ADAMS ..... THURSDAY, May 9
EAGLE ..... GREEN ..... THURSDAY, May 16
COLUMBIA ..... CARTER ..... THURSDAY, May 23
For freight or passage apply to
G. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY ..... May 18 | SATURDAY ..... June 15
At noon.
Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

MOBILE, GALVESTON AND LAVACCA.
The steamship RAPIDAN, leaving pier No. 36 North River, on FRIDAY, May 10, at 3 P. M., will give through bills of lading to the above points, to be reshipped at New-Orleans. For rates of freight apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. S. citizens about leaving the country and needing passports from the United States Passport Agent, should call at the U. S. Passport Bureau, No. 61 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP WESTERN METROPOLIS, WM. WEBB, Master, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, May 4, at 12 M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 43.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.
New steamer ..... May 18
ATLANTIC, Capt. C. HOYER ..... June 1
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
$80. $100. $120. GOLD.
WILL LEAVE NEW-YORK FOR BREST, FRANCE,
TUESDAY, May 28,
taking first-class passengers only.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Passage Agents,
No. 84 Broadway, New-York.
W. T. COLEMAN & CO., Freight Agents,
No. 117 Front-st., New-York.

EXCURSION TO PARIS, ITALY, GREECE, CRIMEA, HOLY LAND, EGYPT, &c.—The magnificent side-wheel ocean steamship QUAKER CITY will leave with the above excursion (accompanied by Lieut.-Gen. Sherman) on SATURDAY, June 8, at 3 o'clock P. M. The ship will visit St. Michael's, Gibraltar, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Caprera, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Palermo, Athens, Corinth, Constantinople, Sebastopol, Smyrna, Holy Land, Egypt, Malta, Cagliara, Palma, Valencia, Madeira and Bermuda—and the party will have ample opportunity to visit Paris, Lyons, and all the points of interest in Italy, Switzerland and the Holy Land. Gen. Sherman writes: "Your programme is all that could be desired, and should be adhered to absolutely." Applications to join the party (now nearly complete, the number being limited to 110) must be made to the Committee through C. C. DUNCAN, 117 Wall-st.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $344 for first class, and $218 to $242 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

NOTICE TO PARTIES GOING ABROAD.
English, French, German, Spanish and American Gold and Government Securities always on hand and for sale in sums to suit. Also, Drafts in sums of $5 and upward on all the principal cities and towns of Europe.
DE JONGE & CO.,
No. 94 Broadway
Two doors above Wall-st.

FOR HONG KONG—CHINA.
The first-class steamship FUNG SHUEY,
HILLMAN, Master,
Via St. Thomas, Rio de Janeiro, Mauritius and Singapore, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on WEDNESDAY, May 15, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
Cedar-st., corner West.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
MAY 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. ——, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. HAVERLY.
MAY 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. LAPIDGE.
MAY 21.—CONSUL, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. WATKINS.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of June 11, will connect with the Company's steamer COLORADO to leave San Francisco July 3 for Hong Kong, via Yokohama, where close connection will be made with Company's steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghai.
Freight through from New-York to China and Japan, $2 15 per cubic foot measurement, or 4 to 4½ cents per lb. weight, payable in coin.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
CHANGE OF PIER.
THE PEOPLE'S MUTUAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The splendid new and powerful steamship EMILY B. SOUDER, Capt. LOCKWOOD, will leave on WEDNESDAY, May 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 1 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY MORNING at Charleston.
Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH—EVERY THURSDAY.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamers
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, May 9,
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, May 16,
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely. Through passage tickets and bill of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and passage tickets with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida. For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.
Every SATURDAY, 3 P. M., from Pier 13 North River.
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ANDREWS, Saturday, May 4.
SAN SALVADOR, NICKERSON, Saturday, May 11.
Connecting at Savannah with Florida steamers, and by rail to all points South and West.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.—
Every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., the favorite steamships
LEO, H. C. DEARBORN, Commander, sails TUESDAY, May 7.
VIRGO, E. M. BULKLEY, Commander, sails TUESDAY, May 14,
connecting at Savannah with and through rates given to Charleston, Augusta and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to all points South and West and Florida steamers. Elegant passenger accommodations.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 32 NORTH RIVER, FOOT BEACH-ST.
Steamship ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOWEN, leaves every WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, eaves every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply to the office on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 137 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

THE OLD LINE
FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN,
every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 15 Broadway, Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.
The steamship
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. ISAAC GROWELL,
will leave on ——— from Pier No. 11 North River, at 3 o'clock.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEN. MEADE, Capt. A. W. SCAMPSON, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, May 11, at 5 o'clock P. M.
The GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow May 18.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—ATLANTIC.
The Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class full-rigged iron steamship RAPID 3 d, Capt. W. B. EATON, will leave pier No. 36 North River, for the above port, on FRIDAY, May 10, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MISSOURI, on SATURDAY, May 11.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. S. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. SONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

THE VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812 are to have an excursion on WEDNESDAY, the 5th of June, 1867, to Dudley's Grove. We ask the public patronage on this occasion, as Congress has done nothing for them by way of pension or otherwise. Tickets will be ready Tuesday, May 7, 67.
Col. A. DALLY, Secretary.
Gen. D. L. RAYMOND, Chairman.

DUDLEY'S GROVE, ALDERLY PARK and Myers' Grove. Barges WALTER SANDS, WM. MYERS, WM. JAY HASKETT and WM. H. MORTON. Also, steamboats of all kinds. To secure the choice of days, apply early to W. & E. MYERS & CO., on board of barges, foot of Morton-st.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS—Barge ANNA, steamboat GEORGE T. OLYPHANT, CROSSETT'S GROVE and others, such as desired. Office No. 382 West-st., near Barrow. H. B. CROSSETT.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—350 MANTELS ON hand of every style and quality, which will be sold low for cash or approved paper. Also, a large assortment of Italian Statuary and Centre Tables, at No. 1,179 Broadway, corner of 29th-st. New-York. Call before you buy.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers,
No. 3 Pine-st.
EXTENSIVE SALE
OF
BUILDING LOTS, BULKHEADS, WATER RIGHTS, &c.,
PART OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE MRS. GERTRUDE CUTTING.

The undersigned, EXECUTOR, &c., in order TO SETTLE THE ESTATE, will offer at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on MONDAY, May 6, and on the following days, about 250 LOTS, fronting on 40th, 41st, 42d and 43d sts., between the 3d-av. and East River; also lots on the 2d and 1st avs., between 39th and 44th sts.; also the entire BLOCKS of land between 1st-av. and the East River from 39th to 42d sts., with the BULKHEADS, water rights, &c. The depth of water is ample to float the largest ships at any stage of tide. The lots between the 1st-av. and the East River are well adapted to COMMERCIAL and BUSINESS purposes. The elevation of the grades established between 2d and 1st avs., and between 40th and 43d sts., admits of the most thorough sewerage, insures pure air free from noxious gases, and renders this part of the property very desirable for agreeable residences. The lots on the 2d-av. are suitable for dwellings, stores, shops, &c. Further particulars will be announced at the sale. Maps will be ready four days before the sale at the office of the Auctioneers. TERMS, 10 per cent. at the time of purchase, and auctioneer's charge of $20 per lot; 15 per cent. on 1st June next, when deeds will be delivered; 75 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage, containing the usual interest and other clauses, for three years, with interest at 7 per cent., payable half yearly.
WALTER L. CUTTING, Executor, &c., 70 Beaver-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
MONDAY, MAY 6,
At 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn,
SPECIAL SALE OF FURNITURE,
LARGE SALE OF SECOND-HAND FURNITURE of every description, from families removing. Purchasers will please come prepared to settle their bills and take away their goods immediately, as we require all our space on Tuesday morning to prepare for our
ANNUAL SALE OF
CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.,
which will take place on
FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY,
May 10, 11 and 13.
This sale will comprise upward of 700 lots of rich AXMINSTER, WILTON,
VELVET, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS,
a large proportion of which will be found as
GOOD AS NEW.
The first day's sale will include only the more costly carpets, and on the two following days the balance of the Brussels, three-ply and ingrains, oil-cloths, &c.
The catalogues will be ready on Thursday, at 5 P. M., and will, as usual, specify the length and number of breadths in each carpet.
The carpets will be spread on the main floor of the salesroom, in the amphitheatre, and the light falling on them from above affords the purchasers the best possible opportunity for examination.
If your present carpets don't fit the rooms of your new residence without waste or expensive alteration you will find it the best economy to send them to us to be sold at this sale, and at the same time supply yourself from our large assortment with others of the right size.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF 34 VALUABLE CENTRAL PARK LOTS AT AUCTION.

R. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York, by order of the trustees of the New-York Hotel Company:
VERY VALUABLE CENTRAL PARK, 5TH, MADISON AVS., AND 59TH AND 60TH ST. LOTS.—Peremptory sale of the plot of ground on which the new hotel was to be erected, at the 5th-av. entrance of the Central Park, and fronting the same. Each lot will be put up separately, with the usual privileges of adjoining lots, and sold to the highest bidder. There is no property in New-York so well located as regards present and future value. The lots fronting 5th-av. are eminently calculated for the highest class residences for the fashionable hotel. The street an l avenue lots so near the Park will always be most desirable residences. The whole block will be restricted against nuisances, according to the charter of the Park Commissioners, and no rivers stables will be allowed to be built within twenty-five feet of the front of an street lots, and none on the avenues, and all public stables will be prohibited. The lots on the west side of 5th-av., are held by first-class parties. The view at the entrance of the Park is one of the most interesting and beautiful. The contemplated architectural improvements will highly enhance the beauty of the location.
Maps, &c., apply to the auctioneers.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer—Late Salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &C.

By THEALL & BROS. on TUESDAY, May 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 99 9th-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting in part of carved rosewood hall and parlor suites, dining and bedroom furniture, curled hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, fine lace and satin curtains, fine French-plate pier and mantel mirrors, walnut and Brussels carpets, china and glassware, together with the kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence. The house will be open for inspection on MONDAY, 6th inst., by permit, which, with catalogues, may be had at the office of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or on the auctioneer, No. 62 Liberty-st.

SALE OF POWDER.
BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 26, 1867.
There will be sold at public auction to the highest bidders at the office of the Inspector of Ordnance at the Navy-yard, Boston, Mass., at noon on THURSDAY, May 9, 1867, the following lots, viz.: One hundred 1,500 barrels of powder, composed of rifle, cannon, musket and ordinary common powder, and eighteen hundred (1,800) pounds compressed powder.
These powders will be sold by sample and in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms: one-half cash in Government funds, and the remainder within fifteen days thereafter, during which time the powders must be removed from the magazine, otherwise they will revert to the Government.
H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.
DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, April 25, 1867.
Will be sold at public auction at the Port of Baltimore, (Fardy's Wharf, South Baltimore) on THURSDAY, May 2, 1867, the light-draft side-wheel Steamer COSMOPOLITAN,
of 779 tons; length, 225 feet; breadth of beam, 31 feet; depth of hold, 13 feet; cylinder 50 inches, and 11 feet stroke; draft, 8 feet.
TERMS—Cash in Government Funds on day of sale.
Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned, or to the auctioneers.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.
Brevet Major-General.
ADREON, THOMAS & CO., auctioneers,
No. 18 South Charles-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE.
Of lots on 92d and 93d sts.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, May 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Peter Rice, deceased:
92D-ST.—Four lots, situate on the north side of 92d-st., 100 feet east of 8th-av., each 20x100 feet 8 inches.
93D-ST.—Five lots, situate on the south side of 93d-st., 170 feet west of 5th-av., each 20x100 feet 8 inches.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, April 25, 1867.
SALE OF CERTAIN CASUALS AND UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES.
There will be sold at public auction to the highest bidders, at noon, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of May, 1867, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Navy-yard, New-York, the following lots of ordnance, comprising cannon, swords, pistols, rifles, gun-carriages, powder, shot and shell.
These articles will be sold in lots.
Terms, one-half cash in Government funds on the conclusion of the sale and the remainder within ten days afterward, during which time they must be removed from the yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government.
Persons desiring to bid can obtain printed lists on application to the Inspector of Ordnance.
H. A. WISE,
Chief of Bureau.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
DESIRABLE CENTRAL PARK LOTS ON 5TH-AV., 59TH AND 60TH STS.—R. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:
5TH-AV.—Two lots on the west side, 25 feet 5 inches north of 45th-st., each 25 by 100 feet.
5TH-AV.—Two lots on the east side, 50 feet 5 inches south of 65th-st., each 25 by 100 feet, opposite the Park.
59TH-ST.—Two lots on the north side, 100 feet east of 5th-av., each 25x100.5.
59TH-ST.—Three lots on the north side, 225 feet east of 5th-av., each 25x100.5.
57TH-ST.—Four lots on the north side, 125 feet east of Madison-av., each 25x100.5.
Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSES AND LOTS, 217 AND 219 CHRYSTIE-ST., AND LOT CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 73D-ST., AND 3D-AV. AND 85TH-ST., AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, May 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:
CHRYSTIE-ST.—The two three-story brick houses and lots, situate on the westerly side of Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., Nos. 217 and 219. The houses have modern improvements; gas, Croton water, bath, two ranges in each house, and all in good order.
FOURTH-AV.—The lot situate on the southeast corner of 4th-av. and 73d-st.
THIRD-AV.—One lot situate on the southeast corner of 3d-av. and 85th-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office, New-York.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL on MONDAY, May 6, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture, elegantly carved walnut Pompadour bedstead, Axminster, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloth, pier mirrors, parlor suites, buffets, etageres, dressing bureaus, hair mattresses, comprising a very large assortment. See catalogue.

THE HUDSON RIVER POWER COMPANY will offer at auction, on TUESDAY, May 21, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange,
1,200,000 FEET OF LAND
On Columbus and Huntington ave., Westchester Park, Northampton, Springfield, Worcester, Concord, Rutland, Newton, Pembroke, Brookline, Canton, Dartmouth, Stanhope, St. James, Exeter and Marlborough sts. Terms and conditions made known one week before the sale. By order of the Directors.
N. MATHEWS, President.
G. T. W. BRAMAN, Treasurer

J. COLE, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROSPECT PARK LOTS.
IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF THE GRAND PLAZA AT THE PARK ENTRANCE.—JAMES COLE & SON will sell on WEDNESDAY, May 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 52 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, 18 choice Prospect Park Building Lots, situate on Sidney, Carroll and Prospect sts. Maps, &c., at the auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. H. MILLER, Auctioneer.
BY JOHNSON & MILLER,
AUCTIONEERS AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS, No. 25 Nassau-st., corner Cedar-st., New-York.
TUESDAY, May 7,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom No. 111 Broadway,
VALUABLE PROSPECT PARK PROPERTY.
8TH-AV.—West side—The entire front between Macomb and 1st sts., 8 lots, 25x97 each.
MACOMB-ST.—South side, and 1st-st., north side, in rear of above— lots, 25x100 each.
7TH-AV.—Northwest corner of Macomb-st.—6 lots, 25x100 each.
MACOMB-ST.—North side, in rear of above—6 lots, 25x100 each.
These lots are very choice and desirable, being close to the grand entrance to the Park.
MIDDLE-ST.—(Paved) north side 199.7 feet east of 5th-av.—Beautiful two-story and French attic frame house and 6 lots, 40x36, 11 rooms, 3 marble mantels, vestibule door, numerous closets and pantries, large cellar; gas-pipes throughout; drain laid to street; house built by day's work, in very best manner; has three air-tight coverings, tin roof and observatory. Immediate possession. Fifty per cent. can remain on mortgage.
8TH-ST.—North side, 122.11½ feet east of 6th-av.—5 lots.
6TH-ST.—South side, 97.10 feet west of 6th-av.—14 lots, surrounded by good improvements.
ATLANTIC-AV.—North side, 100 feet west of New-York-av.—7 choice lots, 149 feet deep.
CLARKSON-AV.—West side, 100 feet north of Lafayette-av.—6 lots. Terms easy. Maps at office.
11TH-AV.—16 lots, 25x100, being the entire front on each side, between 16th and Braxton sts.
Further particulars when sold. Maps at office.
16TH-ST.—West side, commencing 97 ft. 10½ in. south from 11th-av.—6 full lots.
16TH-ST.—West side, commencing 97 ft. 10½ in. north from 11th-av.—15 lots.
BRAXTON-ST.—East side, commencing 97 ft. 10½ in. south from 11th-av.—6 lots.
BRAXTON-ST.—East side, commencing 97 ft. 10½ in. north from 11th-av.—15 lots.
Terms easy. Maps and particulars at No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
Also, the two three-story brick houses Nos. 54 and 56 South 6th-st., Williamsburgh; houses are substantially built and in excellent order; they are only three blocks from the ferry and but a short distance from South 7th-st. Terms easy. For maps apply at No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

WEDNESDAY, May 8, at 12 o'clock,
At the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
Valuable 10th-av. lots, near Broadway, New-York.
10TH-AV.—East side, beginning on and including the very desirable northeasterly corner of 75th-st. These lots are on the grade, free from rock, and being only one-third of a block from the Grand Boulevard, and one block from Central Park, are worthy the attention of capitalists seeking investments.
1ST-AV.—Northwest corner of 52d-st. 6 lots, 25x100 each.
2D-AV.—West side, 82 feet 2 inches north 78th-st. 1 lot.
Terms very easy. Maps at the office, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
Also,
SPLENDID BUSINESS PROPERTY on Canal-st.
No. 61 CANAL-ST.—Four-story Philadelphia brick front store and house; heavy brownstone trimmings; building 20.2x40 feet; lot, 23.2x75; contains store, basement and 12 rooms; water on every floor; connection with sewer; excellent stand for business. Terms easy. Maps at office of auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
By order of the executor of the estate of the late Reuben Withers, on SATURDAY, May 11, 1867, at 10½ o'clock, at his late residence, No. 135 2d-av., without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER
Will sell by auction on SATURDAY, May 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER
Will sell by auction on FRIDAY, May 10, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 147 Madison-av., near 33d-st., ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER
will sell by auction on THURSDAY, May 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 400 West 23d-st., near 9th-av.: HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Full particulars hereafter.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.
LARGE AND POSITIVE SALE OF 108 VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS NEAR THE PROSPECT PARK.—JAMES COLE & SON will sell, on WEDNESDAY, May 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, 108 lots located on 6th and 7th avs., 9th, 10th and 11th sts., on high grades, three blocks from the Park. A large number of elegant private residences have already been erected in this neighborhood, rendering the location desirable for those seeking building sites, or those wishing investments. Maps, &c., are now ready.

STEAMBOATS.

LOWER HUDSON STEAMBOAT COMPANY'S
DAILY LINE TO GRASSY POINT.
The steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW will commence regular trips on SATURDAY, the 27th inst., leaving Pier No. 29, foot of Warren-st., at 4 P. M.

TIME-T

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

We present our customary weekly summary of the National Guard movements for the past week:

NEW COMMISSIONS ISSUED.

The following officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, State of New-York, during the week ending April 27, 1867:

Seventh Division—John R. Strong, Assistant Adjutant-General, April 24, original appointment; Nirom M. Crane, Inspector, April 24, original appointment; Gabriel L. Smith, Judge-Advocate, April 24, original appointment.

Nineteenth Brigade—William H. Weaver, Engineer, April 24, *vice* Geo. K. Puller, removed from district.

Eighth Regiment of Infantry—Clark Braden, First Lieutenant, April 12, *vice* James Turnbull, resigned. William H. Morrison, Second Lieutenant, April 12, *vice* Clark Braden, promoted. Henry Miller, First Lieutenant, April 11, *vice* Arthur Hermann, resigned. William Ledyard, Second Lieutenant, April 11, *vice* Henry Miller, promoted.

Tenth Regiment of Infantry—Lionel U. Lennox, Colonel, April 18, *vice* D. M. Woodhall, promoted. George W. Warren, Captain, Oct. 1, *vice* E. H. Tomlison, resigned. George W. Warren, Lieutenant-Colonel, April 18, *vice* L. U. Lennox, promoted.

Twelfth Regiment of Infantry—Knox McAfee, Lieutenant-Colonel, April 12, *vice* Livingston Satterlee, resigned. Andrus B. Howe, Major, April 12, *vice* Knox McAfee, promoted.

Thirteenth Regiment of Infantry—John S. Van Cleef, Captain, March 28, *vice* T. S. Dakin, promoted.

Forty-second Regiment of Infantry—Alvin Richardson, First Lieutenant, Aug. 13, 1866, *vice* Le Roy Medbury, resigned. Francis A. Norton, Jr., Second Lieutenant, Aug. 13, 1866, *vice* Alvin Richardson, promoted.

Forty-third Regiment of Infantry—Warren B. Race, Colonel, April 8, *vice* George F. Graves, resigned. William L. Juliand, Lieutenant-Colonel, April 8, *vice* W. B. Race, promoted. John B. Blivin, Major, April 8, *vice* Wm. L. Juliand, promoted.

Forty-fifth Regiment of Infantry—Patrick J. Kelley, Captain, April 13, *vice* M. C. Vallely, resigned; John O'Conner, Second Lieutenant, April 13, *vice* M. Enright, resigned; Benjamin R. Robson, Jr., Engineer, April 19, *vice* John Best, Jr., removed from district; George M. Weaver, Quartermaster, April 19, *vice* B. R. Robson, Jr., appointed Engineer.

Forty-eighth Regiment of Infantry—Edward A. Crook, Captain, June 28, 1866, *vice* W. G. Robinson, resigned.

Fifty-fifth Regiment of Infantry—Edgar B. Allen, Adjutant, Feb. 12, *vice* George E. Goldschmidt, promoted.

Fifty-sixth Regiment of Infantry—James F. McGraine, Captain, April 17, *vice* Thomas M. Reily, resigned.

First Regiment of Artillery—John N. Heubner, Captain, April 24, original vacancy; Augustus Hoetzel, First Lieutenant, April 24, original vacancy; Jacob Viz, Second Lieutenant, April 24, original vacancy.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

The following resignations of officers the National Guard have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the week ending April 27, 1867:

April 23, Thirteenth Regiment of Infantry, Capt William W. Ward.

April 23, Eighty-fifth Regiment of Infantry, First Lieut. George H. Baker.

April 24, First Regiment of Cavalry, Second Lieut John Haggerty.

April 24, Third Regiment of Cavalry, First Lieut Frederick Lauder and Second Lieut. Claus Schroder

RECENT GENERAL ORDERS.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, April 24, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6.—The attention of the Commander-in-Chief having been called to the frequent carelessness and stereotyping in military orders and cases before Courts-martial, and aware of the liability of exceeding the privileges contained in Section 203, Military Code, it is hereby ordered that hereafter no stenographer will be employed in any case before a Court-martial or Court of Inquiry except the approval of the Judge-Advocate-General, prior to being employed by the Court, be obtained by the said stenographer or by the Court employing the same. By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

S. E. MARVIN, Adjutant-General.

Official:

J. B. STONEHOUSE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, April 26, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7.—The following reorganization of the Staffs of the Division, Brigade and Regimental Commanders, authorized by Chapter No. 862, Laws of 1867, is hereby published for the information of all interested.

Commanders will conform their Staff organizations to the following composition as soon as practicable, and report the same to these headquarters:

Division Staff—to be appointed by Major-General Commanding Division—An Assistant Adjutant-General, to be Chief of Staff, with rank of Colonel; an Inspector, with rank of Colonel; an Engineer, with rank of Colonel; a Judge-Advocate, with rank of Colonel; a Surgeon, with rank of Colonel; an Ordnance Officer, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; a Quartermaster, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; a Commissary of Subsistence, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; two Aids-de-camp, with rank of Major; one Aid-de-Camp, with rank of Captain.

Brigade Staff—to be appointed by Brigadier-General—An Assistant-Adjutant-General, with rank of Major; an Inspector, with rank of Major; an Engineer, with rank of Major; a Judge-Advocate, with rank of Major; a Surgeon, with rank of Major; an Ordnance Officer, with rank of Captain; a Quartermaster, with rank of Captain; a Commissary of Subsistence with rank of Captain; one Aid-de-Camp, with rank of Captain; one Aid-de-Camp, with rank of First Lieutenant.

Regimental Staff—to be appointed by Colonel of Regiment—An Adjutant, with rank of First Lieutenant; a Quartermaster, with rank of First Lieutenant; a Commissary of Subsistence, with rank of First Lieutenant; a Surgeon, with rank of Major; an Assistant Surgeon, with rank of First Lieutenant; a Chaplain, with rank of Captain.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

S. E. MARVIN, Adjutant-General.

Official: J. B. STONEHOUSE, Asst. Adj.-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, April 22, 1867.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 98.—1. The company organizations of the Seventy-seventh and Ninety-ninth Regiments, N. G., (which regiments were disbanded by Special Order No. 31, Feb. 25, 1867, the said companies organizations being retained,) are hereby disbanded.

2. The officers of the said organizations are hereby declared to be supernumerary, but will not be discharged from accountability for public property of any kind issued to them, until they shall furnish certificates of non-indebtedness from the proper officers of the State.

3. Any non-commissioned officer, musician and private belonging to either of the above-mentioned organizations, if he so desire, may join any of the different commands of the National Guard, in the First Division, as shall elect to receive him, and if said transfer is made the said non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates shall be entitled to be credited upon the term of service required by law for the time they have served in the company or regiment from which they are transferred, provided no person shall receive the said benefits until he shall have accounted for the public property of the State at any time issued to him.

4. Brig.-Gen. WARD will detail some officer of his command to carry out the above details, and will, under the direction of Brig.-Gen. BALES, make suitable provision for collecting all the property of the State in the possession of the above-mentioned organizations.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

S. E. MARVIN, Adjutant-General.

Official: J. B. STONEHOUSE, Asst. Adj.-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, April 26, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7.—The following reorganization of the Staffs of the Division, Brigade and Regimental Commanders, authorized by Chapter No. 862, Laws of 1867, is hereby published for the information of all interested.

Commanders will conform their Staff organizations to the following composition as soon as practicable, and report the same to these headquarters:

Division Staff—to be appointed by Major-General Commanding Division—An Assistant Adjutant-General, to be Chief of Staff, with rank of Colonel; an Inspector, with rank of Colonel; an Engineer, with rank of Colonel; a Judge-Advocate, with rank of Colonel; a Surgeon, with rank of Colonel; an Ordnance Officer, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; a Quartermaster, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; a Commissary of Subsistence, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; two Aids-de-camp, with rank of Major; one Aid-de-Camp, with rank of Captain.

Brigade Staff—to be appointed by Brigadier-General—An Assistant-Adjutant-General, with rank of Major; an Inspector, with rank of Major; an Engineer, with rank of Major; a Judge-Advocate, with rank of Major; a Surgeon, with rank of Major; an Ordnance Officer, with rank of Captain; a Quartermaster, with rank of Captain; a Commissary of Subsistence with rank of Captain; one Aid-de-Camp, with rank of Capt in; one Aid-de-Camp, with rank of First Lieutenant.

Regimental Staff—to be appointed by Colonel of Regiment—An Adjutant, with rank of First Lieutenant; a Quartermaster, with rank of First Lieutenant; a Commissary of Subsistence, with rank of First Lieutenant; a Surgeon, with rank of Major; an Assistant Surgeon, with rank of First Lieutenant; a Chaplain, with rank of Captain.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

S. E. MARVIN, Adjutant-General.

Official: J. B. STONEHOUSE, Assist. Adj.-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, April 22, 1867.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 98.—1. The company organizations of the Seventy-seventh and Ninety-ninth Regiments, N. G., (which regiments were disbanded by Special Order No. 31, Feb. 25, 1867, the said companies organizations being retained,) are hereby disbanded.

2. The officers of the said organizations are hereby declared to be supernumerary, but will not be discharged from accountability for public property of any kind issued to them, until they shall furnish certificates of non-indebtedness from the proper officers of the State.

3. Any non-commissioned officer, musician and private belonging to either of the above-mentioned organizations, if he so desire, may join any of the different commands of the National Guard, in the First Division, as shall elect to receive him, and if said transfer is made the said non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates shall be entitled to be credited upon the term of service required by law for the time they have served in the company or regiment from which they are transferred, provided no person shall receive the said benefits until he shall have accounted for the public property of the State at any time issued to him.

4. Brig.-Gen. WARD will detail some officer of his command to carry out the above details, and will, under the direction of Brig.-Gen. BALES, make suitable provision for collecting all the property of the State in the possession of the above-mentioned organizations.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

S. E. MARVIN, Adjutant-General.

Official: J. B. STONEHOUSE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, April 26, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7.—The following reorganization of the Staffs of the Division, Brigade and Regimental Commanders, authorized by Chapter No. 862, Laws of 1867, is hereby published for the information of all interested.

Commanders will conform their Staff organizations to the following composition as soon as practicable, and report the same to these headquarters:

Division Staff—to be appointed by Major-General Commanding Division—An Assistant Adjutant-General, to be Chief of Staff, with rank of Colonel; an Inspector, with rank of Colonel; an Engineer, with rank of Colonel; a Judge-Advocate, with rank of Colonel; a Surgeon, with rank of Colonel; an Ordnance Officer, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; a Quartermaster, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; a Commissary of Subsistence, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; two Aids-de-camp, with rank of Major; one Aid-de-Camp, with rank of Captain.

Brigade Staff—to be appointed by Brigadier-General—An Assistant-Adjutant-General, with rank of Major; an Inspector, with rank of Major; an Engineer, with rank of Major; a Judge-Advocate, with rank of Major; a Surgeon, with rank of Major; an Ordnance Officer, with rank of Captain; a Quartermaster, with rank of Captain; a Commissary of Subsistence with rank of Captain; one Aid-de-Camp, with rank of Captain; one Aid-de-Camp, with rank of First Lieutenant.

Regimental Staff—to be appointed by Colonel of Regiment—An Adjutant, with rank of First Lieutenant; a Quartermaster, with rank of First Lieutenant; a Commissary of Subsistence, with rank of First Lieutenant; a Surgeon, with rank of Major; an Assistant Surgeon, with rank of First Lieutenant; a Chaplain, with rank of Captain.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

S. E. MARVIN, Adjutant-General.

Official: J. B. STONEHOUSE, Asst. Adj.-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, April 22, 1867.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 98.—1. The company organizations of the Seventy-seventh and Ninety-ninth Regiments, N. G., (which regiments were disbanded by Special Order No. 31, Feb. 25, 1867, the said companies organizations being retained,) are hereby disbanded.

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By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

S. E. MARVIN, Adjutant-General.

Official: J. B. STONEHOUSE, Assist. Adj.